■ GERONTOLOGY

Dortmund investigates how to help senior citizens help themselves



Six per cent of Dortmund's senior citizens consider that old people do not have any problems. But one in three of the 82,000 old age pensioners in the city has experienced and learned to fear loneliness. The municipal authorities have asked their senior citizens what troubles they have. The results of this survey will be used as the basis of a plan to help the elderly.

The results of information gathering by the Institute for Social Welfare Research in Cologne are contained on 155 pages in the file.

Elderly people in Dortmund are better educated than their contemporaries in Cologne, Düsseldorf, Bremen and Stuttgart. Fourteen per cent of them attended secondary school, which is twice as many as in the other cities.

Lack of contact is not such a severe problem in the mining and heavy industry areas. One in three of the over 65s is a member of at least one club.

Social welfare authorities in the city are pleased with this highly developed opportunity for contact for elderly people which they say lightens their work.

The Dortmund municipal authorities were backed up in this view by Professor Otto Blume when he published his social welfare report. This explained how varied social welfare organisation and regional tradition are.

In 1871 there were 4.6 per cent over 65 in the population of Germany. By 1933 this had risen to 7.1 and by 1950 it had risen to 9.4 per cent.

According to the Federal Statistics Office one in eight people today in the Federal Republic is over 65. The figure for Dortmund is 12.6 per cent.

The ratio of old men to old women is six to four. In Dortmund there are 800 people aged 90 and over, that is to say one in 100 people is a nonagenarian.

Professor Blume and his colleagues have emphasised that in any plan to aid the old-aged greater attention must be paid to the women than to the men since 77.1 per cent of male pensioners are married but only 15.8 per cent of the women.

When elderly men are taken ill, Professor Blume says, they can generally rely on their wife to nurse them since she is in most cases younger.

For the 40,500 single and widowed women in Dortmund aged over 65 there are only 70,500 elderly widowers or bachelors.

An education pays handsomely in old age, according to the report. Elderly academics and senior citizens with school-leaving certificates have incomes of over 600 Marks per month. But only 26.8 per cent of elderly people whose education finished when they left elementary school can claim the same.

The Institute in Cologne has stated that lost education opportunities cannot be recouped in old age. Those who dream of improving their education in old age usually find that this is just wishful thinking.

Those elderly people who have not had a high-school education tend to have no interest in concerts and the theatre. Professor Blume speaks of "leisure time passivity".

The people who conducted the survey in Dortmund have discovered that by far the greater part of elderly working men and working women gladly left their employ and have no thoughts of returning to the factory floor or their desk.

Most pensioners in Dortmund consider 60 the ideal age at which to be pensioned. Only 600 of Dortmund's elderly men would like a part-time job to boost their pensions. This figure includes those who retired before the age of 65 – almost 40 per cent.

One third of those questioned in the survey made no mention of old age ailments and the others put a cross next to the word "illness". One in four goes to the doctor several times each month. Four per cent never go to see the doctor.

Three out of four have never been visited by a welfare worker, but only six per cent would like more regular visits. One in five said that he was happy to be alone.

Very few were content with the [illegible] they have to live in, but none wanted [illegible] go into an old people's home. Follow[illegible] the report a demand has been publis[illegible] for improvements in housing on [illegible] with particular regard to the elderly.

The report states that old peop[illegible] homes have managed to shake off t[illegible] alms house image. People from all [illegible] tions of the community have stated [illegible] they would be prepared to spend th[illegible] last years in a home if it were absol[illegible] essential.

Only one in three would volun[illegible] leave Dortmund. The rest liked the [illegible] of good beer and Borussia Dortm[illegible] their football team, too much.

The Cologne Institute asked the p[illegible] of Dortmund what would becom[illegible] them if they got into difficulties. Fi[illegible] eight per cent said that their chi[illegible] would look after them. Thirty-seve[illegible] cent said that the State would ha[illegible] come to their aid and two per cent w[illegible] rely on the Church helping them.

Old with the young

The most important thing for [illegible] people is not to stick them in ghett[illegible] Professor Blume from the Institute [illegible] Cologne has called for residences for [illegible] people to be situated in the mid[illegible] estates where younger people live so th[illegible] ghettos do not form.

One in three of the old people [illegible] Dortmund would move into an [illegible] people's home if he or she needed to [illegible] looked after, but only one in fifty wo[illegible] agree to do so because he or she fea[illegible] being a nuisance to other people.

Hans-Werner Loo[illegible]

(DIE WELT, 5 July 19[illegible])

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

[illegible]burg, 6 August 1970
[illegible] Year - No. 434 - By air

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Bonn must not cast caution to wind in Moscow talks

At long last the centre of the debate on renunciation of the use of force [h]as moved to Moscow and so into the [s]phere of foreign policy. Because of the [b]ehaviour of egocentric party politicians [i]n Bonn it had become a domestic matter and clouded the issue of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

No attempt is in any case being made to put ourselves in Moscow's position and visualise how the Soviet Union thinks, feels and is likely to act. Yet this is a sine qua non of tough negotiations.

It may be difficult, not to say impossible, to deduce Soviet intentions by means of logic and intuition. Egon Bahr, who conducted weeks of preliminary negotiations in Moscow, will no doubt have views on the subject.

But Moscow's interests, mainly determined by the continuity of its foreign policy aims, can at least be defined to the extent of preventing wrong impressions arising.

This must be pointed out. Passionate advocates of detente in this country could well in all good will assume the Kremlin's intentions to be as good as their own.

Assumptions of this kind, whether they impute good or ill will, must on no account be allowed to stand substitute for the necessary analysis of the other side, partner or opponent.

The powerful Soviet Union, it must be concluded, has no need of a renunciation of the use of force by this country. The East may continually talk of revanchist West German militarism but no one in the Kremlin takes this propaganda seriously.

The Soviet Union and its satellites need have no fear of this country resorting to violence.

The reasons for their interest in an agreement must thus be political and less straightforward. Peace and quiet could be practised without the need for an agreement provided only that the Eastern Bloc were to behave accordingly, particularly the GDR in dealings with Berlin.

This state of affairs cannot fail to give rise to suspicions that Moscow wants an agreement on renunciation of the use of force as a means of gaining an additional legal lever for intervention in this country's domestic affairs.

This would, of course, present no serious problem as long as the Federal Republic enjoyed the protection of the North Atlantic alliance, which, incidentally, is also the guarantee of foreign policy leeway.

Without this safeguard to the West treaties with Moscow would, to put it mildly, be worthless. They would not in any case come about since Moscow would then treat Bonn in an entirely different way.

In the event of an agreement being concluded between this country and the Soviet Union one development is only too likely: Soviet squabbles of varying degrees of intensity during the treaty's life-span.

There must be no illusions that the relative passivity of Soviet policy in Europe is a final and irrevocable change of heart. The explanation is to be found in the brisk Soviet activity in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union does not like operating in several political theatres at one and the same time. At present its attention is centred on the Arab world. The latest reports are that Libya is now also receiving Soviet arms deliveries.

Peaceful coexistence and maintenance of the status quo in Europe are convenient declared policy aims when maritime power is to be developed in the Mediterranean (and elsewhere) in order to gain military and thus political influence on Europe's southern flank.

This is all the stronger a possibility now that for the time being at least the Soviet empire in the West has been safeguarded by the Czechoslovak tragedy.

Indeed, imperial rather than ideologically based policies are involved. The Kremlin invariably makes a display of apparent ideological commitment in order to pursue old-style Russian power politics in a new guise.

In the Middle East Moscow does not even bother to don its ideological mask. Nasser is lent support and Soviet missile units are stationed in Egypt without the Kremlin lifting a finger for Egyptian Communists imprisoned in Nasser's gaols.

European public opinion has yet to overcome and forget the shock caused by the invasion of Czechoslovakia, though. Unlike advocates of detente for its own sake, public opinion has not deliberately forgotten.

Indirect acknowledgement of the Brezhnev doctrine by means of express confirmation of the Soviet imperial frontiers in an agreement on renunlation of the use of force, not to mention extensive contacts with peaceloving politicians from Bonn, could improve the poor light in which the Kremlin has been seen since Prague.

Even so, Bonn should not allow itself to be discouraged from going ahead. Stabilisation of peaceful coexistence in Europe by means of respecting frontiers is in the general interest.

The prospect of stabilisation must be a long-term one, however. It must not be liable to rupture whenever the East feels so inclined in the shape of chicanery aimed at Berlin which remains vulnerable.

Friedrich Herzog

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 July 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE

HOME AFFAIRS Page 3
Warning light is at amber for Brandt/Scheel coalition

ANNIVERSARY Page 6
Potsdam Agreement reviewed after a quarter of a century

EDUCATION Page 8
Is Bremen to be a Red cadre university?

THE ECONOMY Page 10
What role will trade unions play in stabilisation drives?



Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is here seen addressing the Press before flying to Moscow for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on 26 July (Photo: dpa)

Kekkonen's European summit

At a White House reception held during his recent visit to the United States President Kekkonen of Finland introduced a new dimension into discussion of the European security conference of which he is such an ardent advocate.

The conference, he intimated, could play a part in helping European countries to develop their real national characteristics.

It is none too easy to work out what which countries the Finnish President intended in this way to encourage to take part. His own interest is based on the specific character of Finnish neutrality, with the Soviet Union next door.

Yet the neutrals are in any case continually being encouraged to view the security conference as a fine prospect for themselves and for the idea of neutrality.

Austria, for instance, also hopes to benefit from the conference and has contributed proposals for conference preparations. Sweden too is taking pains to promote formalisation fo details of the conference.

What nations and countries have difficulty in developing their national characteristics? The answer is obvious. One can only conclude that President Kekkonen does not see the Brezhnev doctrine as a model of European security policy either.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1970)

Brighter prospects of reconciliation with Poland

With Foreign Minister Scheel's departure for Moscow the prospects of a swift conclusion to the talks between this country and Poland have improved. A full draft has yet to be framed but sections of a draft worked out by both sides are to be submitted to the respective governments.

Reconciliation of the Polish desire for absolute and final definition of frontiers with Bonn's aim of avoiding any impression that the agreement is a precursor to a peace treaty remains something of a problem.

The Federal government is interested in achieving this feat – and by no means solely for domestic reasons. Immediately before Herr Scheel's departure Chancellor Brandt stressed that the government must not jeopardise agreements with Western allies in order to achieve success in negotiations with Eastern Europe.

Following agreement by the Soviet government, gained in State Secretary Bahr's preliminary talks, not to insist on formal recognition but to be satisfied instead with the declaration that the Federal Republic has no territorial claims against anyone there ought no longer to be insuperable obstacles in the way of agreeing on some satisfactory formula.

The Federal government's aim of securing exit permits for inhabitants of the former German territories who were German citizens there before the war ought to put paid to any suspicions that there are underhand motives behind Bonn's efforts to bring about normal relations.

In September both the Duckwitz talks and talks on the establishment of consulates and the trade agreement, already drafted, are to continue. All four issues are linked. If the remaining obstacles are eliminated between now and then a decisive step towards reconciliation with Poland will have been made.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 July 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact troop cut talks offer coincides with alarming increase in Soviet naval power

Some time between August and October the Soviet navy will probably be holding manoeuvres in the Atlantic again. The staff of Nato's C-in-C Atlantic are already eagerly waiting to see what new capabilities the Eastern competitors will demonstrate this time.

The last Soviet naval manoeuvres, evidently a combined operation involving units of the Polar, Baltic and Mediterranean fleets, ran parallel to manoeuvres of the Pacific fleet and was rated by Western specialists as the largest naval demonstration ever made by one country in peacetime.

For two years or so Western military men have been seriously alarmed by the rapid development of Soviet naval power. Of late this alarm has assumed panic proportions.

Because the military backbone of the Western alliance is provided by the United States and Great Britain, both traditionally maritime powers, the Soviet advance on the high seas was long not taken seriously in the capital cities of Nato countries.

Even now most strategists in Washington and Western Europe tend to think in terms of relative strength in divisions, tanks, aircraft and tactical and strategic nuclear weapons. The Soviet Mediterranean fleet has been alone in causing furrowed brows.

Yet Soviet naval policy is aimed at a distinct gap in Nato strategy, as a high-ranking Nato officer recently frankly admitted. "In the event of an emergency," he commented, "our entire supply line is endangered."

The nucleus of this threat is a fleet of roughly sixty Soviet submarines equipped with between two and eight missiles designed for waterborne targets. The missiles are said to have a range of about 500 miles.

Some 35 of these submarines are attached to the Soviet Polar fleet; the remainder are stationed in the Pacific. Equipped with nuclear warheads a single one of these submarines could, experts maintain, destroy an entire convoy.

Not only the number of missile-equipped "Killer" submarines is on the increase. The number of Soviet submarines comparable to the Polaris class is also increasing. Above all, the Soviet conventional fleet is mushrooming.

Hardly one per cent of the Soviet fleet is more than twenty years old. Fifty-eight per cent of the US fleet is considered to be unquestionably outdated. According to the Georgetown report even the average age of the vessels of the US Sixth Fleet, the pride of the American navy, is 18.3 years.

Inadequate protection from airborne attack and anti-submarine defences are felt to be weaknesses of the Soviet navy. Moscow has only two helicopter carriers and no aircraft carriers at all.

Despite the evidently continued superiority of Nato's maritime forces Western experts are equally obviously dissatisfied with the West's own anti-submarine defences.

It is admitted that Soviet submarines often give Western radar the slip after passing through the Straits of Gibraltar or the narrow passage between Iceland and the Faeroes.

Nato's flexible response strategy is based on the assumption that an Eastern land attack on the territory of Western European member-countries will be halted and thrown back by the use of conventional armaments on the front line.

Only if this should not succeed is the use of tactical nuclear weapons to be considered — in the hope that the opponent will be warned and enter into negotiations in order to avoid a major nuclear exchange.

Every American President is bound to hesitate as long as possible before resorting to nuclear weapons and Nato's conventional forces are hardly sufficient to restore the original position.

This is why the swift arrival of strong reinforcement from the United States plays such an important part in Nato strategy. Yet Big Lift manoeuvres have long since made the proposed airlift on the grand scale appear a dubious proposition.

What is more Western European troops are for reasons of economy equipped with ammunition sufficient for mere days rather than weeks. Transatlantic supply lines are thus Nato's Achilles heel.

Pessimists among Nato's military and diplomatic staff also see a close connection between Soviet naval armament and the Budapest memorandum of the Warsaw Pact states.

At its Reykjavik conference in June 1968 the North Atlantic Council called on its Eastern counterpart to enter into negotiations on a balanced mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe.

Then and on several subsequent occasions the Eastern Bloc did not respond to the Western offer. Moscow and the Eastern European governments even seemed prepared to abandon the idea of a European security conference rather than consider the Nato proposal.

Not until this June did they respond to the Nato offer in the Budapest memorandum. The Warsaw Pact did, however, draw a distinction that could be of importance. They talked in terms of mutual reduction in troops stationed in foreign countries.

The distance between the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the Elbe is nine times that between the Western frontier of the Soviet Union and the Elbe.

According to Western estimates the Soviet Union could send troops withdrawn from Czechoslovakia and the GDR back into these countries within days. By sea, and always providing port facilities are available and ships are not sunk on the way American troops would at best take three weeks to reach the Bavarian forest. It would take an estimated 45 days for US tanks to be ferried from Texas.

This is why Nato is wondering whether there are not good reasons why the Eastern Bloc offered to negotiate on reductions in the strength of troops stationed abroad this year rather than two year ago. Only now, it is argued, does the Soviet Union feel sure of itself.

1968 was the first year in which the Soviet Union dared to hold large-scale fleet manoeuvres involving submarines, surface vessels and aircraft in the area between Iceland and Norway. Last year an entire squadron was despatched to the Caribbean for the first time.

In comparison with the first manoeuvres off the coast of Norway involving eight ships and four submarines the Soviet Union has made great strides and continues to do so year by year.

One way or the other Nato governments will have no alternative but to consider whether or not a mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe will have to be linked with fleet cuts. It would, when all is said and done, bring the world a good deal nearer solving the problem of general arms limitation.

Erich [illegible]

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 July 1970)

Welcome allied support will still not make Moscow talks a walk-over

Germans always want to know exactly where they stand and anxiety is a frequent factor in politics. After past experience it is hardly surprising, even thought the Germans have been largely to blame themselves.

Care and caution must not be exaggerated, though, otherwise they give rise to the dangers they are intended to forestall.

Not long ago the Bonn Federal government repeatedly requested Washington to pledge itself to advocate reunification, to defend the Federal Republic in the event of attack and to protect Berlin.

It would be child's play to compile a long catalogue of declarations of this kind made during the first two decades of this country's existence.

In the meantime it would be little more difficult to compile a list of similar Western and, primarily of course, American assurances of full support for the policy of the present Federal government towards the Eastern Bloc.

Both varieties of undertaking are then promptly subjected to microscopic scrutiny by the Opposition, which then decides how seriously the undertaking can be taken and what contradictions or gaps they contain.

The first, historic catalogue has meanwhile in one important respect, reunification, to all intents and purposes been written off as history.

All that remains is a vague remainder. It should not lightly be allowed to vanish without trace but it would be as well not to harbour unwarranted illusions or to accuse the Allies of having refrained from taking some action or other.

The protection of this country and Berlin is another matter. It is as topical now as was twenty years ago. Only the form has changed. Pledges of support on this score have become such a matter of course for the Germans that they no longer feel the need for continual repetition.

The latest collection of assurances is a less straightforward affair. It will always be easier to pledge support for an existing situation than to give one's blessing to a policy of which one can only know where it begins and not where it is leading and what consequences it will have.

Support in such circumstances not only presupposes that the interests of both parties are identical or more or less so but also that the party lending support has a great deal of confidence in the good will and political ability of the party to whom support is lent.

It is small wonder that declarations of agreement with a specific policy cannot be as unambiguous and free from gaps as guarantees of a specific political state of affairs. It is also no wonder that critics of such declarations have less trouble in discovering inadequacies or gaps.

This must be borne in mind by anyone who proposes to evaluate the declarations by Whitehall and, above all, the White House that Foreign Minister Scheel brought back from his lightning trip to the two capitals.

Not even the Opposition in this country can now cast serious doubt on the authenticity of President Pompidou's assurance of support "even in the face of all opposition" or of the unambiguous support assured by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and reiterated by him a speech to the Commons on 21 July. It is significant that America's support in principle can now longer seriously be questioned either following the Foreign Minister's trip. All that can be doubted is Washington's support on details and in respect of the procedure Bonn adopts.

Yet even these misgrivings are not borne out by the wording of the appropriate declaration of the US Secretary of State. "The Secretary of State," the communiqué noted, "expressed full confidence in and support for the Federal Republic both in its procedures and in its goal coming to an agreement with the Soviet Union."

The sole possible bone of contention is what is to be understood by the term "procedure." Three points must be borne in mind. Mention is made not only of the goals of Federal Republic policy but also of the procedure. Washington also terms this country's efforts complementary to its own. What is more, these assurances practically amount to carte blanche for Bonn from America to represent US interests in Moscow too.

It is a matter of course that this mandate from one of the two major powers to negotiate with the other on German and to a certain extent American interests cannot be unlimited.

It is anything but a matter of course that it has been given in the first place and to this extent. In the West the Bonn Federal government now has only one serious critic it has yet to convince: the Opposition at home.

Discussions with the other side in Moscow, Warsaw and wherever else contacts may be made are now more important than debate with the Opposition. There should be no mistaking the fact that despite allied support it will be tough going, tougher, perhaps, than any a member of the government or coalition may at present imagine or is prepared to admit.

Hans G[illegible]

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 July 1970)

The German Tribune

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Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733
Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei Hamburg-Blankenese.

Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

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HOME AFFAIRS

Warning light is at amber for Brandt-Scheel coalition

Coalitions are not marriages of a lifetime. The next general election is set aside for divorce and there is a possibility of remarriage on the same terms after the elections.

On two occasions, however, the Federal Republic has experienced a premature divorce — the collapse of a coalition. These were coalitions between the CDU/CSU and the FDP.

Konrad Adenauer's and Ludwig Erhard's second coalition with the Free Democrats died an unnatural death, failing to reach their four-year life expectancy.

With this history of coalitions fragmenting it is no wonder that people are already asking whether the Brandt/Scheel coalition in Bonn can make it to 1973 and the next elections, shaking off all crises.

It is still, early days to say that the Social and Free Democratic coalition will not survive. The collapse of a coalition in the Federal Republic is no recommendation for either party.

The split between the Free Democrats and the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic came as a result of the CDU/CSU obtaining an absolute majority. The split with the second chancellor led to the Grand Coalition, which made the FDP into an impotent opposition party.

The third Bonn chancellor to have concluded a coalition agreement with the FDP, Willy Brandt, cannot help but profit from the experiences of his predecessors.

Brandt can apply to his "little coalition" the philosophy of Kurt Georg Kiesinger. Coalition parties are bound to one another until the next general election on a sink or swim basis. Walter Scheel, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Willi Weyer are unlikely to contradict this.

But the present government differs from the CDU/CSU and SPD Grand Coalition in that the bigger partner will survive, whereas the smaller might die.

Last autumn's general election almost halved the FDP's representation in the Bundestag. The most recent local elections lost the FDP regional groups their seats at Hanover and Saarbrücken. Now the forthcoming local elections threaten to put an end to the FDP's parliamentary existence in Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse, maybe in the Rhineland-Palatinate too.

No election forecasts can be one hundred per cent guaranteed for accuracy. But predictions such as this reflect the uncertainty surrounding the Chancellor's coalition partner and maybe the Chancellor himself.

Willy Brandt's coalition must stand on two feet. The FDP "foot" may well be weaker than the SPD one. But the balance will really be upset if the FDP becomes weaker still.

All the rumours, speculations and suppositions about FDP members quitting the party — not necessarily to join another party — have so far proved to be unfounded. But there is no smoke without fire. The new trend has not brought increased strength to the coalition, it has weakened it. And those old-style liberal members of the party shut out by the new trend are most disturbed to hear the party chairman Walter Scheel talk of political pensioners.

If the provincial assembly elections in the autumn put the FDP further "in the red" these pensioners will be saying that the whole party is following Walter Scheel into retirement.

FDP members in the Bundestag will remain in active political service until the next general election and one two FDP members who cease to be FDP members will not set out to topple the Chancellor.

Even if the government coalition were to lose its majority by a hair's breadth the Opposition would not welcome a hair's breadth majority of one or two votes in an election for a new chancellor unless a new general election were possible.

Basic Law has, however, set up high barriers against the possibility of new elections. In this Bundestag a CDU/CSU chancellor would have a smaller majority than Chancellor Brandt even if he managed to entice one third of the FDP members to his side. And Brandt's majority is already considered to be the bare minimum.

More than one third of FDP members can, however, reject the ratification of the Federal Republic-Soviet Union treaty for the renunciation of the use of force if this does not meet their demands for amandments to the Bahr Paper.

Whether or not the Chancellor calls for a vote of confidence on the matter of ratifying the treaty with Russia a split in the coalition would mean its downfall.

The coalition can and will forego a vote of confidence without doing itself much harm although the left wing of the SPD may be riled by this action.

If the FDP eases up its hard-line opposition to tax increases, as has already begun to happen and the SPD postpones tax reform measures to be agreed at its next extraordinary meeting till the next session of the Bundestag then the coalition will have overcome the fiscal policy hurdle.

But a coalition that could not raise a majority in favour of a Federal Republic-Soviet Union treaty proposed by the Chancellor would no longer merit the description 'coalition'.

This is the warning light for the Chancellor, the cabinet and the coalition The light is amber and no one is sure whether it will turn to green or red. Tension is always rife in coalitions. They are marriages in which the honeymoon is soon over.

Tension also exists within the two separate parties and this can have an effect on the coalition. It may lead to radical ideas and tendencies in both the Social and Free Democrat camps.

Those members of the FDP who grow weary of this tension in their own camp and in the government coalition camp may also grow weary of the coalition.

This is especially so when in the framework there is a special coalition of young socialists and young democrats.

On the road ahead Chancellor Willy Brandt must keep a weather eye open for the warning signals.

Alfred Rapp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1970)

Scaling the East face

(Cartoon: Felix Mussil/ Frankfurter Rundschau)

Trade union leaders at loggerheads with wage restraint policies

Has the relationship between the trades unions and the government been soured? Two factors seem to suggest that this is the case. Firstly the government's economic policies, particularly tax prepayment, which has been severely criticised by the unions. The second factor is the forthcoming series of wage negotiations, which will affect more than six million workers.

Now the chairman of the Conferation of Federal Republic Trades Unions, Heinz Oskar Vetter, has announced high wage and salary demands and made it quite clear that he does not consider himself to be a government messenger boy!

Otto Brenner, the head of IG Metall (the metalworkers union), the largest individual trade union in the world, backed Vetter up with a warning that unions will not allow themselves to be the whipping boys of economic policy-makers!"

These harsh words from the leaders of two major union organisations cannot disguise the fact that Vetter and Brenner are whistling down the wind. Vetter and the heads of individual trades unions are well aware that they cannot let it come to a trial of strength between them and the SPD/FDP coalition government. If they do the fate of Willy Brandt's government will be in the balance.

Their main problem is how far they must go in the best interests of the men they represent.

We cannot rule out the possibility that the unions will have to water down their strong words in their interests. If they are too vociferous they will run the risk that their members will one day call for action and if they do not get it they will take action off their own bat.

The wildcat strikes last year just before the general election showed that more than a few card-carrying union members are capable of acting in their own interests without consulting their leaders or following their lead.

These wildcat strikes were for this country something quite new. We are used to well-disciplined and moderate workers, not militant action. They still leave a bitter taste in the mouths of many officials.

At bottom they were an expression of discontent with the unions and their policies. Since the mid-fifties the unions have supported general political action outside the Bundestag and when the Grand Coalition was formed they gave their backing to the Social Democratic members.

The leaders of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions are just as capable as the government of reckoning accurately what the stakes are now. They agreed that trade unionists must be calmed without thereby undermining the position of the government.

Sporadic warning strikes following the recent economic decisions made by the government have opened the eyes even of those who would rather sit round Karl Schiller's concerted action conference table than eat in a steelworker's kitchen.

Against background events of this kind it was obviously not going to take long before Heinz Oskar Vetter and his colleagues, following the talks in Bonn with industrialists, chaired by Karl Schiller, took a different line of quiet resigned acceptance of what the government planned.

The time for a demonstration of decisiveness and solidarity on wage policies is badly chosen since further wage demands could give rise to a new wave of price increases, which might swamp the Brandt government.

Union leaders are seeking a way out of the dilemma that will save firstly their faces and secondly the interests of the government.

Otto Brenner, in former years the terror of the people, has advanced to the position of page-boy to the Economic Affairs Minister. He, above all, must do something to preserve his image at the wage negotiations beginning in August, where he will be representing four million metalworkers.

Apart from boosting paypackets Brenner basically needs nothing more than an official strike — just one — in order to knock the bottom out of unofficial wildcat strikes. This would recall to people's minds his former hard, unswerving nature.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that Brenner was highly embarrassed when in an interview SPD party business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski said that in wage negotiations of former days Otto Brenner always showed "moderation and a sense of responsibility."

Not only Brenner has been robbed of the opportunity of both worlds by this interview with Wischnewski.

Sooner or later the crunch comes for all trade union leaders when they have to decide whether they are to give a shot in the arm to government to help it manage the economic or whether they are to put the interests of the workers they represent before everything else.

In order to help them make this decision the Christian Social Union has formed a committee for trade union matters.

Since the CSU is now beginning to take a great deal of interest in the welfare of employees it is not out of the question that the largely social-democratic-minded union leaders will have to wave goodbye to their political idyll.

Only if that happens will it go as far as conflict between the government and the unions.

What the outcome will be is at the moment beyond the bounds of conjecture, since Social Democracy is still generally regarded as being the political brother of organised workers' associations.

It could well be that the relationship between the SPD and the unions is gradually becoming as shallow as that between the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties and the Roman Catholic Church.

Only political disentanglement would bring the decision of the Social Demo-

Continued on page 4

■ GOVERNMENT

Central planning staff to coordinate projects in the pipeline

In comparison with modern management methods the machinery of the Federal government spent twenty years hobbling along in virtually Victorian fashion.

According to Basic Law the Chancellor lays down policy guidelines, Ministers are independent within their own spheres of activity but together abide by Cabinet principles.

In practice this is not the way the system has worked for some time. The uncrowned electoral princes of Bonn are the 1,500 departmental heads and 20,000-odd Ministry officials.

They select topics that seem to them sooner or later to be suitable material for parliamentary Bills or government decrees and get to work.

Not infrequently neither the Minister nor the Chancellor and his aides has the slightest idea of what is cooking in the



departments. There is no discussion as to whether the preparatory work seems advisable at the juncture in question or is in the public interest.

Eventually a report is submitted to the Cabinet for a decision to be made as to whether or not to go ahead. Often enough little can then be done by way of alterations.

This legislative practice struck Grand Coalition Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger as antiquated and it was decided to set up a project group on governmental and administrative reform under the aegis of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Brandt/Scheel Cabinet took more energetic action, a planning staff at the Chancellor's Office being set up as soon as the Social and Free Democratic coalition was formed with a planning officer responsible for each of the fourteen Ministries.

This body, headed by Professor Jochimsen of Kiel, systematised the machinery of government and has since been converted into a planning department at the Chancellor's Office.

The decision as to what is to be presented to the Cabinet for a decision to be taken and when the move is to be made is no longer to be left solely in the hands of Ministerial department heads, as has so often been the case in the past.

In the past the Chancellor's Office has performed three functions. It has been the home base of the Chancellor's aides. It has acted as a kind of secretariat to the Cabinet as a whole. It has also enabled the Chancellor to chair Cabinet meetings and exercise his power to lay down policy guidelines when the need arose.

With the addition of a planning department the Chancellor's Office is now also responsible for overall coordination of Ministerial legislative projects right from their early stages.

Together with the planning department of the Chancellor's Office the planning officers of the various Ministries make up a single body purveying a wide range of information for the government as a whole.

The days are now over and done with when heads of department could beaver away at pet projects with the one hand not knowing what the other was doing, whether it was a pressing need or in accord with the overall policy of the government and how much the whole business was likely to cost.

Projects are registered on data indicating what government departments are involved and what the estimated financial consequences will be. Progress reports are made to the Chancellor's Office once a month.

With the aid of computers the government, the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, this country's upper house consisting of representatives of the Federal states, can see at a glance what Bills are in the pipeline and then decide on priorities or shelve projects when it seems reasonable to do so.

A continual check can be made on the state of reform preparations.

Pessimists foresee only one risk: registration of work in progress in government departments could bury the government in an avalanche of legislation.

The uncrowned electoral princes may be seized by a fever of activity in an imagined need to prove in black and white to the Chancellor's Office that they do worthwhile work.

Volkmar Hoffmann

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 July 1970)

Trade union leaders

Continued from page 3

cratic party, taken eleven years ago at Bad Godesberg to become a *Volkspartei* to fruition.

Two hundred and fifteen of the 239 SPD members of the Bundestag are card-carrying union members. This is for many Social Democrats more a matter of what is seemly than a genuine conviction.

At the moment, despite the abortive attempts of some union sympathisers to prevent emergency powers legislation being passed, it seems that the SPD (particularly in matters concerning social welfare) does not feel itself able to act contrary to the declared will of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions leaders because of the interests of its confirmed supporters.

Maria Stein

(CHRIST UND WELT, 24 July 1970)

Computerised Bundestag inaugurates push-button voting

Dress rehearsals for the inauguration of the new voting machinery in the Bundestag have just been brought to a successful conclusion.

Over the past year voting keyboards have been built into all desks in the chamber, to say nothing of thousands of wires. The hub of the entire complex, an AEG 60-10 process computer and ancillary equipment, is housed in the vicinity of the chamber and is ready programmed.

This up-to-date device will probably first be used for divisions after the summer recess, in September or October that is.

Once he has dialled a three-figure number that is allotted to him for the life of the Bundestag in session any member can cast his vote from the seat he happens to be sitting at. He does not need to return to any special seat.

This provision is necessary because in each debate, whether it be on foreign policy or some aspect of home affairs, appropriate specialists of all three parties occupy the front benches.

There is no possibility of fixing a vote by switching seats in the middle of a division either. Each seat is wired and a vote is only valid when the member remains seated during the entire procedure.

When a computerised vote is called each member presses one of three buttons, "Yes," "No" or "Abstention." In a matter of seconds the monitor by the Speaker's rostrum registers the result.

When divisions are held (and the present complicated procedure goes by the picturesque name of the "sheep jump" in German) the Speaker's monitor shows the result in straightforward figures, i.e. Ayes 180, Noes 160, Abstentions 25.

When members for West Berlin are entitled to vote, as is the case in divisions on Acts of Parliament, the Speaker himself presses the appropriate button and the Berlin members' votes are listed separately.

When an open vote is called for the voting figures appear on the Speaker's monitor and within a matter of minutes the teleprinter linked to the computer prints out a complete list of members together with the way they have voted. Members who did not vote are also indicated.

If required elections can also be conducted by computer. Up to five candidates can be nominated for a post (and there are hardly likely ever to be more) and the vote taken by pressing a button. The computer then releases the figures. There is no way of discovering which way individual members voted.

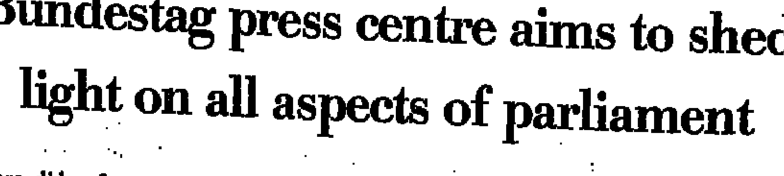
The new device can be used not only for divisions but also for catching the Speaker's eye, as it were. A member who would like to raise a point of information or to make a contribution to the debate needs only to dial his ID number on the desk at which he is sitting and press one or other of another two buttons.

His name and party immediately appear on the Speaker's monitor. Swiftly and straightforwardly the Speaker can see who would like to make a contribution to debate on the topic under discussion.

Members will, of course, have to get accustomed to computerised voting but it can already be assumed that general use will be made of the new and simpler methods in the course of next year.

Werner Blischke

(Das Parlament, 18 July 1970)



Bundestag press centre aims to shed light on all aspects of parliament

Roughly in the middle of a bungalow on the Rhine the corridors widen to form a small foyer. In the middle of this foyer, midway between sacks of cement and packs of printed matter, tins of paint and workmen's tools, there is a stand consisting of lightweight plastic trays, rather like the supermarket variety but in various colours.

Soon these trays will provide information at any time of day about what topics the Bundestag is handling, what remain on the agenda and what has already been decided.

This bungalow in the garden of Bonn's parliament building houses the new parliamentary press and information centre that is due to start work after the summer recess. The up-to-date stand with its see-through trays symbolises the intention of providing lucid information and shedding light on the highways and byways of legislation.

This is certainly the ambition of the new institution. Odd though it may seem, the general public is relatively unaware of the workings of the Bundestag.

The extracts from parliamentary debate shown on television are interesting enough but convey a one-sided and at times false impression.

This is hardly the TV men's fault. They are bound to select what are or appear to them to be the newsworthy moments. No, the Bundestag itself is to blame for having felt in the past that it could manage without public relations.

There did, of course, use to be a press department owing allegiance to the Speaker but the work will now be shared between about a dozen news and two dozen backroom staff. They will combine to form a kind of news relay station from which, first and foremost, members themselves stand to benefit.

Which committee meets when and where and what will be on its agenda? It used to take time and effort to find out the answers to all of this and similar questions.

What is important and for whom? New and inexperienced members used to have to hope they would be able to utilise their time as effectively as possible.

They were as unsure of themselves as first-year students and it was doubtful whether the old hands would go to the trouble of putting them properly into the picture. In such confusion they could hardly be expected to do so.

Crucial legislative work is carried out at committee stage, it is often said but how often has one been able to see for oneself?

In future the staffers of the four-man "Parliamentary Correspondence" will attend every session and when the Bundestag is in session issue bulletins three times





a day so as to enable everyone to keep up to date whenever he wants.

The Press, Radio and Television department, now in the process of installing equipment, will not work entirely for the outside world either. It will also be an organisational switchboard.

Star debaters will be recorded on tape and video but closed-circuit facilities will also be provided — not only for fellow press and media men but also for members of parliament.

This is not to say that journalists and TV commentators will no longer need to put in any legwork. They will still be able to go to the fountainhead and interview individual members. Lobby correspondents will, however, have an easier time of it.

The only section fully open to members of the general public will be the public relations department. It will produce brochures, films and tapes aimed at contributing towards a better understanding of Bundestag work.

Else Schlüter

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 July 1970)

■ ANNIVERSARY

Potsdam Agreement reviewed after a quarter of a century

What did Germany stand for in 1945? On the second day of the Potsdam conference 25 years ago, on 18 July 1945, Winston Churchill raised this very question.

Possible forfeit of territory notwithstanding, Churchill advocated working on the basis of the German Reich within the frontiers of 1937, i.e. prior to Hitler's *Anschluss* and subsequent territorial gains.

President Truman backed the British Premier. Stalin's dry rejoinder was that Germany was what had become of it in 1945. Mr Truman insisted that the problem required further consideration.

In the 5 June 1945 declaration by which the US, Soviet, British and French commanders-in-chief (France not being represented at Potsdam) took over military government of Germany it had been stated that Germany was to be administered within the Reich frontiers as of 31 December 1937.

This still accorded with Western views according to which European countries were, after victory in Europe, to be reconstituted as they had existed prior to Hitler's arrival on the scene.

At Potsdam, however, Churchill and Truman were confronted with the fact that Stalin had meanwhile handed over the administration of large areas of its Eastern occupation zone to Poland.

The size of this administrative zone, to which no prior agreement had been given, did not accord with Churchill and Truman's ideas but just as definition of the *concept* of Germany was, in the final analysis, postponed until the peace conference, so was the problem of Poland's western frontier along the rivers Oder and Neisse.

A quarter of a century after the event, the last, controversial, open-ended conference between the three main Allies held from 17 July to 1 August 1945, one of the conference's main characteristics would appear to have been the avoidance of decisions on which there could be no going back.

There could be no question of concluding peace with the defeated Germany, a country whose reputation was sullied by the atrocities of the concentration camps. The partner in or potential signatory of a conceivable Peace of Potsdam had been placed under military trusteeship.

The only decision reached at Potsdam was to prepare peace treaties with Italy, Finland, Bulgaria and Rumania, all ex-allies of Hitler.

What, then, was the nature of this meeting that ended with a straightforward governmental agreement that did not even require parliamentary approval?

As far as Germany was concerned, basic principles were agreed that would, provided they were adhered to, eventually put the Germans in a position in which they could participate in a peace conference.

Political therapy was prescribed. It included undeniably necessary measures, such as liquidation of the Nazi party and the prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

It also included rigorous economic controls and industrial fetters together with the principle that the Germans were to be allowed no more than a average standard of living that was never to exceed that of other European countries.

Finally, there were demonstrative reform resolutions — the annihilation of "militarism," the democratisation of public and economic life and the destruction of major firms.

As regards militarism at least the three delegations were agreed insofar as thea were all afraid of the defeated German Wehrmacht. As regards democracy opposing views and legal concepts clashed as soon as the word was uttered.



Attlee, Truman and Stalin pose at Potsdam, the Soviet leader's sole venture outside his own country. (Photo: dpa)

Democracy in the Soviet communist sense meant the establishment of socialist people's democracies, a process that was in full swing in Poland and Bulgaria and the target in Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Democracy in the Western sense meant the advocacy of individual freedom and human dignity and when the West talked in terms of world peace Stalin thought of a Pax Sovietica in a world transformed by Communism.

Viewed in this light the Allied re-education plans, by no means coincidentally framed in a Hohenzollern palace in a town symbolising the course of "Prussian militarism," played a part in the division of Germany.

They proposed to treat the Germany in question as a territorial and economic unit but for an initial period at least were not prepared to countenance the idea of a German government.

German politicians advocating a united country were nevertheless left with a narrow basis for action. The final ruling on the shape the former German Reich was to take had been postponed.

Potsdam was neither a peace treaty nor a preliminary to one. It was merely a stopgap agreement designed to be followed by further summits and eventually by a peace conference.

A Potsdam peace treaty would undoubtedly have been far harsher than the didactic precept decided on for the initial period of military government, far more bitter than the Versailles treaty of 1919.

For twenty years the Bonn Federal government never disregarded the narrow leeway provided by the Potsdam agreement. The Soviet government, on the other hand, considered Potsdam to be an invaluable document obliging the Germans to perform certain tasks, among them the transition to democracy, i.e. people's democracy.

To this day the fact that this undertaking has not been carried out in the free part of Germany represents, in Soviet eyes, the German sin against the spirit of Potsdam.

Walter Görlitz

(DIE WELT, 17 July 1970)

Book Review

Two Germanies

Since the end of the Second World War a new generation has grown up for which the postwar era to a great extent forms the basis of its political judgement. Analysis of school textbooks proves that the period is dealt with in Cinderella fashion and this is the gap that Eckart Thurich and Hans Endlich, the authors of the "Politics and Current Affairs Textbook," aim to plug.

Thurich deals with the Federal Republic and reunification, Endlich with the GDR, Both men feel that post-war developments have led in a fairly straight line towards division of the country in the interest of the two superpowers.

This conclusions is the result of a problematic methodical approach that affects the entire book. No attention is paid to the longterm foreign policy trends of the two superpowers and no attempt is made to analyse the situation with the aid of thought models.

After the war three possibilities were open. Either Germany was to be included in the sphere of influence of one superpower, which presupposes the total capitulation of the other, or it was to be divided or to remain neutral and non-aligned.

An investigation of the longterm trends in Soviet foreign policy would have provided a certain amount of material in support of the third possibility. The authors decided a little too hastily in favour of the second. A further section of the book deals with the political set-up in the two halves of the country, donoted as the system of government in the case of the Federal Republic and as the ruling system in the case of the GDR. This distinction is also problematic.

The authors do, however, realise that constitutional theory and practice are by no means one and the same and so make amends for a longstanding weakness of school textbooks. They avoid the pitfalls of turning political education into a mere study of institutions to a gratifying extent.

The classic principle of division of powers that Endlich misses in the GDR's 1946 draft and 1949 constitution is not in democratic Western constitutions either. Take, for instance, the weak position of the judiciary and, in France, of the legislature even.

And in this country, as Thurich indicates, power is in the hands of the executives of the ruling parties. With the aid of their parliamentary parties they exercise fairly unlimited power over the executive and the legislative and have a certain amount of control over the judiciary by virtue of appointments and alterations to the law.

The same is true of supranational bodies such as the European Economic Community over which inadequate parliamentary control is exercised.

Sad to say, Thurich does not go into enough detail on the process of development that has led from the welfare-state concepts underlying the state constitutions and the welfare-state declarations incorporated in Basic Law to emergency legislation.

Much could have been outlined by means of a sketch of the past history and reinterpretation in the wake of restoration of old structures of the democratic and social constitutional and federal state tenets of Articles 28,1 and 20,1 of Basic Law.

Without some dicussion of this process and the historic setting in which it has taken place the character of and trends in the ruling systems cannot sufficiently be appreciated by schoolchildren.

The economic section of the book deals with the social freemarket economy and the centrally administered economy. Neither term is very informative. A clearer distinction could have been made between the fundamentally different natures of the two economic systems, the one based on private ownership of the means of production, the other on their nationalisation.

Endlich provides some examples of what he chooses to call the centrally controlled system in the GDR but delves too little into the theory. Only a brief mention is made of the New Economic System of Planning and Control in operation since 1964.

> **Zweimal Deutschland – Lehrbuch für Politik und Zeitgeschichte (Politics and Current Affairs Textbook), Verlag Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt/Berlin/Munich — 279 pages, 10,80 Marks.**

Yet NÖSPL, to use its German abbreviation, is a move in a noteworthy direction and has achieved far from modest results. An acquaintance with it is indispensable for an understanding of the nature of state, economy and society in the GDR.

Thurich concludes his survey of the Federal Republic with a chapter on society. Unfortunately Endlich does not include a similar chapter in respect of the GDR. He could well have investigated theories of the new society, the competitive society, destalinisation, de-dogmatisation, deliberalisation and so on in the GDR.

Thurich characterises society in the Federal Republic as "groups in conflict." He appears to have little time for ideological approaches with the emphasis on harmony. There can be no mistaking the influence of contemporary theories of a critical approach towards political education.

Unfortunately he does not distinguish between dominant and recessive conflicts and so equates conflict between workers and management with that between pupils and teachers.

It is more than doubtful whether such an ambitious project can be handled by one author each for the Federal Republic and the GDR. Such important authors as Richert, Ludz Weber, Thalheim and Gleitze are missing from the bibliography on the GDR. They have exercised little influence on the text either.

Entire complexes such as Stalinism, NÖSPL, education and social structure of the GDR are as good as not mentioned.

(Das Parlament, 11 July 1970)



■ THE ARTS

The art of mime no longer finds an eager audience



In the fifties this country seemed to be the wonderland of modern mime. It was here that the triumphal progress of Marcel Marceau began (he made his breakthrough in Berlin) and Samy Molcho was discovered and "made."

Adepts at the art of silent eloquence streamed into a country where they supposed there to be an ideal public. Pleasing samples of the art of mime were hailed by delighted audiences.

The feeling of euphoria then current has since well and truly vanished. Marceau and Molcho still draw the crowds but for everyone else the period of apparent flowering when original talent and specific expectations on the part of the public tallied in a most uncommon manner has been followed by a lasting spell of bitter disillusionment.

This country is anything but an Eldorado for mimics. They are the Cinderellas of the arts even when they make do with sentimentality and butterfly-hunt feuilleton style.

At the moment, though, modern mime can neither be reduced to a common denominator nor does it appear to be fit for bourgeois consumption. As a result there is hardly an agent left who is prepared to launch it and get his way.

The present state of affairs is particularly grotesque. Nowhere can there be such outstanding teachers of creative solo mime as here. Yet the general public hardly has an opportunity of noting their existence.

As far as the general public is concerned the long since historic "beep" of Marcel Marceau has come to be regarded as synonymous with the genre as a whole and the film "The Children of Olympus" remains an evergreen.

Virtually unnoticed mime has nontheless assumed great significance in this country – but in another sector and an equally minor role: in repertory at municipal theatres.

While soloists suffer a dancer's fate many times over and pursue a sacrificial profession guaranteeing at best subsistence a fat living has of late beckoned from the direction of the theatre.

Even since the theatre broke the spell of merely transmitting literature, beginning instead to accentuate the liberation of the non-theatrical aspects of drama and to rediscover Harlequin, spectacularly banned from the stage more than 200 years ago by a now forgotten Englightenment dramatist, mimics have been sought after – less as performers than as directors.

Theatres are increasingly calling on specialists in the art of mime to direct mass scenes and the choreography of exactly calculated successions of movement in drama and modern opera.

What was self-evident in plays such as Peter Weiss' "Marat/Sade" has of late and in other instances gone to such extremes as to amount to an admission of weakness on the part of a number of directors.

This entry of mime through the back door of the theatre on to the boards that were once its own must not be underestimated. What is more, it marks a turning point in the self-esteem of the genre. Etienne Decroux's "mime pur" was not primarily aimed at a return to the theatre and his pupils have mainly aimed at an effect on the public avoiding the roundabout way via the theatre.

The recent approach to an cooperation with the theatre has, on the other hand, mainly benefited the theatre. Nearly everything Decroux formulated theoretically in the thirties has gained acceptance and the artistic discoveries of great individuals are also enriching day-to-day theatre.

Tairoff had already confirmed that the mimic was the ideal actor – but, of course, merely as an actor.

In point of fact the development of modern mime has run parallel to the revolution in dead-end theatrical conventions in the course of this century. Artaud's fascination with Far Eastern "Balinese" theatre was, when all is said and done, based to no small extent on the discovery of gesture.

His idea of theatricalising theatre demands more than anything else a new physical awareness on the part of the actor that is repeatedly demonstrated in exemplary fashion by the mimic.

In municipal theatrical practice the necessary conclusion is hardly reached but the sine qua non is often lacking. Even many young actors remain insufficiently aware of their bodies as a tool of the trade.

Nearly every major drama college provides courses in mime but they are as a rule a subsidiary subject to which no great importance is attached. Folkwang college in Essen represents the sole exception. Since 1965 two- to three-year full courses of study in mime have been available.

The head of the mime section, Günter Titt, was in the fifties reckoned to be one of this country's white hopes as a soloist.



Samy Molcho and his mime troupe who recently gave guest performan[illegible] Munich theatre (Photo [illegible])

Not without a certain skill he tried to transcend the current, successful cliche of soulful cabaret mime making do with human weakness and the fight against the malice of matter and to aim instead at making his perfomances socially relevant.

Long before the social aspect became run-of-the-mill he achieved considerable success with the beginnings of social reports.

He logically attempted to go further but his idea of portraying subtler and more comprehensive situations with the aid of an ensemble of his own has yet, for a variety of reasons, to be put into practice.

To begin with it was a lack not of money but of a reservoir of talent. It is by no means simply for economic reasons that nearly all former soloists have gone into teaching, which has increasingly involved giving up their artistic careers.

Their own artistic concepts have made this turn of events well-nigh imperative. Youngsters with the necessary qualifications could only be trained insufficient numbers if the necessary teaching staff was available.

At present the shortage of performer potential for a theatre of mime is less acute but its advocates remain as far distant from their goal as ever.

A permanent ensemble existing solely on the proceeds of its own work cannot be conjured out of thin air – and that would be the present situation.

Titt would like for the time being to make do with a transitional solution. He plans to set up a study ensemble consisting of past Folkwang students of his. Yet even for this accommodation and finances have yet to be forthcoming.

The present unmistakeable stagnation can only be overcome by means of an act of generous patronage. A government, local authority or private patron might be found to foot the relatively modest bill for maintaining a solitary [illegible] regional troupe of mimics.

This patronage would definitely [illegible] bear artistic fruit. Mime is still in [illegible] infancy. The structural forms of mode[illegible] literature could without difficulty [illegible] translated into gesture.

But in order to gain fresh impe[illegible] mime must above all be in a position [illegible] experiment without let or hindrance.

An example has been set in [illegible] Netherlands where a youth arts ense[illegible] exists that consists not only of a [illegible] and dance group but also of a m[illegible] troupe. By means of avant-garde exp[illegible] ments this troupe is trying to supe[illegible] the cliché of the example set by Ma[illegible] Marceau, who, let it be added, is ind[illegible] ably a great man in his own way.

As yet the general public equates [illegible] with Marceau. He once defined his [illegible] "rendering the invisible visible and [illegible] visible invisible." His younger colleag[illegible] no longer find his style to their lik[illegible] though.

It has increasingly become appa[illegible] that solo mime of all kinds is an arti[illegible] dead end. In the narrow leeway betw[illegible] mimic theatre, expressive dance and p[illegible] ballet all too literarily-hidebound mi[illegible] all too necessarily reduced to the lev[illegible] witty diversion and superficial art wit[illegible] small "a".

Unable to assume a greater drama[illegible] range, it congeals to become an aesthe[illegible] end in itself.

But all this has not prompted the lat[illegible] pioneers in the sole artistic genre tha[illegible] everywhere immediately comprehensi[illegible] and thus able better than any other [illegible] put ideas across to throw in the towel.

A few of them recently met in Ha[illegible] near Frankfurt. It was clear that they [illegible] no means lacked talent and ideas but [illegible] the more evident that they lacked e[illegible] couragement and support.

A typical case is that of José Lu[illegible] Gomez, a Spaniard resident in this cou[illegible] try for a decade. Although he has [illegible] some time demonstrated that even [illegible] mime need by no means merely of[illegible] food for inconsidered mass consumptio[illegible] but is also valid as a means of portray[illegible] political material he himself is forced [illegible] earn his living as an actor.

At present he is playing a stand[illegible] actor's part at the Ruhr Festival. In [illegible] circumstances others are in a position [illegible] accept the tempting offers from [illegible] theatre, which suddenly has an unquench[illegible] able thirst for movement choreograph[illegible]

Indeed, many of them now continu[illegible] commute between Brunswick and S[illegible] burg, Nuremberg and Düsseldorf. Th[illegible] are doing little to promote their own [illegible] form but in the circumstances what als[illegible] there for them to do?

Werner Schulze-Reimpell
(DIE WELT, 11 July 1970)

Hanover honours Kurt Schwitters

Part of Kurt Schwitters' work, internationally famous, has at last found a home in the Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum in Hanover, the artist's birthplace.

Forty-two paintings, sculptures, reliefs, collages and drawings bear witness to the imaginative productivity to the man who emigrated to Norway in his late forties, before moving on to England. He died all alone in Ambleside on 8 January 1948.

Kurt Schwitters spent most of his life in Hanover but was for years considered a stranger. Only a small circle of faithful friends and patrons sided with the creator of the MERZ column, the Anna Blume verses and the Original Sonata.

As his fame increased, so did the number of his opponents. But it did not affect him. His basically gay character remained untouched by this. Up to the time he was forced to flee Germany he was always the charming, gay rogue who steered his unwavering moderate course between the Expressionists and Dadaists.

One of his earliest works is *Coalfield and Wood*, an oil painting dating from 1916. One of the latest is a statue of the Madonna sculpted in 1943.

Between these two works Schwitters went through a long period of mental and economic distress, depressing loneliness and admirable effort to continue and finish his main life's work, MERZ.

But he died at the age of 61 while still working upon it in Ambleside in the Lake District.

His son, Ernst Schwitters, who now lives in Norway, attended the opening of the new Schwitters rooms in Hanover to help build a bridge from the past of his father to contemporary art on which Kurt Schwitters was an important influence.

"We should not fight our enemies, but our failings" – this is obviously a humane answer to those people who had forced him from his home.

Kurt Schwitters, the great and often misunderstood artist and pioneer, has now found a permanent home in his birthplace after already figuring prominently in the New York Museum of Modern Art and the impressive Schwitters rooms in Zurich.

Efforts are now being made to transfer his mortal remains from Ambleside to Hanover.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 July 1970)

■ MUSIC

Carl Orff – great composer of our time

No one can deny that Carl Orff is one of the most successful of contemporary composers. A glance at the statistics proves this. *Carmina Burana* have remained an international top favourite for more than thirty years. His *Schulwerk* has made a great impact all over the world.

Nevertheless those who are anti-Orff deny that he is a composer of the first rank and refuse to consider him among the ranks of modern composers.

Certainly if Orff's musical techniques are measured with the progressive yardstick he does not belong in this century musically speaking. All his major works make use of major-minor tonality, simple song forms and clear diatonic melodie line.

The consequences of the musical structure of Richard Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* seem to have passed Orff by. Nevertheless he has created truly new music. New because it is meant almost exclusively for the stage and sprang from a new concept of the musical theatre.

It is only from this point of view that the question of Karl Orff's merits can be asked. Whether he is "a great composer" is just as uninteresting as the indisputable fact that he is a great creator of stage works.

Orff, born on 10 July 1895 in Munich, was staging in his home town the *St Luke Passion* wrongly ascribed to Bach before he had ever put a note on paper destined for musical drama.



Carl Orff (Photo Hannes Kilian)

Another key to Carl Orff is to be seen in his attitude to his own works, which he describes as growing from the basis of music made fruitful with words. He uses myth as the eternal symbol of the present. His lyrics make use of the most varied and colourful of languagees imaginable, including Ancient Greek, Latin, Middle High German, Old French and "altbairisch", his favourite language for lyrics.

Carl Orff followed up his successful *Carmina Burana* with *Catulli Carmina* based on Latin and Greek texts and *Trionfo de Afrodite* (a Greek Wedding).

None of Orff's works merits the categonisation 'opera', not even his early works *Der Mond* and *Die Kluge*. These fairytale musical performances on the stage have nothing to do with the post-Wagnerian but rather are related to Engelbert Humperdinck's *Hänsel und Gretel*.

In his *bairisches Stück*, entitled *Die Bernauerin* there is more recitative than music. There are actors on stage but the singers remain in the wings.

In his two Holderlin-Sophocles compositions *Antigonae* composed in 1949 and *Oedipus der Tyrann*, written in 1959, song turns to declamation, the orchestra becomes a percussion group with four pianos and a whole battery of rhythm instruments.

Carl Orff's latest work, the opera *Prometheus* composed in 1968 which is to be sung in Greek strives again for the renaissance ideal of a "cultic" theatre.

Anyone who has had the privilege of talking with Carl Orff or being present when this incomparably lively man is lecturing will have a hint of the breath of musical drama mystery that is manifested in Carl Orff.

Kurt Honolka
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 July 1970)

Ulricht Brecht to direct overseas

Hardly had Ulrich Brecht, at present theatre manager in Kassel, been appointed manager of Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus from 1972 but he was asked to direct operas in San Francisco and Rio de Janeiro.

Brecht, who by the terms of his new contract is allowed six weeks "leave" per season to direct elsewhere, plans to oblige in the course of his second season in Dusseldorf. He intends to take leading associates in Kassel with him and weld the team into a combined theatrical management.

They are: directors Kai Braak and Günter Fischer, set designer Thomas Richter-Forgach, literary manager and translator Renate Voss and another literary manager.

(DIE WELT, 15 July 1970)

Frankfurt's Goethe Prize to Georg Lukacs

Frankfurt's Goethe Prize and a 50,000 Mark cash award will be presented this year to Georg Lukács, the Hungarian sociologist and historian.

The awarding council approved his nomination by the curatorium responsible for awarding the prize.

The reasons given for the choice of Lukács is his basic humanistic attitude and the special importance of this research into the works of Goethe.

Iring Fetscher, the Frankfurt political scientist, will present Lukács with the prize on 28 August.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 30 June 1970)

Plans for Frankfurt Book Fair

Sixty-nine countries will be represented at this year's Frankfurt Book Fair to be held from 24 to 29 September. Last year publishers from 62 countries throughout the world displayed their books in Frankfurt.

During the Book Fair there will be an exhibition of "Beautiful Books" with the work of the Swedish couple who won this year's Peace Prize, Alva and Gunnar Myrdal.

International book posters of 1969 and 1970 will also be exhibited as part of a competition.

Other exhibitions include "Rationalisation in the Book Trade", "Trade Catalogues and Magazines" and "Specialist Book Trade Literature".

A central event at the Book Fair is the award of the Peace Prize to the Myrdals.

(Handelsblatt, 26 June 1970)

Bauhaus archives move to Berlin

A new building costing anything up to six million Marks is to be built by the Berlin Senate to house the Bauhaus Archives now that a legal commitment had been taken to transfer the archives from Darmstadt.

Walter Gropius, a name frequently connected with the Bauhaus of the Weimar Republic, has often advocated that the archives should be moved to Berlin.

The move will enable more intensive research work in the records of the Bauhaus. Themes such as "the artist in industrial society" and "the modifying influence of technology on art" are already being discussed.

(Handelsblatt, 11 July 1970)

International Film Week in Mannheim

At the International Film Week in Mannheim scheduled to take place between 5 and 10 October this year information from the film world will be in the foreground.

In place of the previous retrospective attitude there will be two exhibitions giving information on the latest developments in film studios.

The one exhibition will be entitled "Das Andere Kino im Ausland" (Underground cinema abroad), while the second "Filme des Jahres 1970" will be devoted to outstanding feature films.

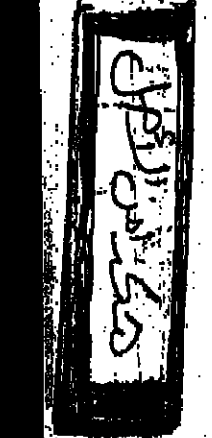
Every film brought to Mannheim will be given a run. This alteration to the schedule of events in Mannheim is designed to comply with requests expressed in the spring at a discussion on the structure of the Mannheim film week.

Film-makers and film audiences asked to comment on the Mannheim International Film Week called for the festival to be made more open and less hidden from public scrutiny.

The conference *Jugend und Film* (Young people and the cinema) will as last year run parallel to the Mannheim festival. Experts on the film from most European nations will attend the Mannheim festival.

This special conference which will take place between 2 and 7 October will deal with the subject "New Methods of Film Education".

(DIE WELT, 14 July 1970)



Berlin Festival presentations

This year's Berlin Festival, being held from 20 September to 9 October will present ten works being seen for the first time in this country or indeed in the world.

There will be twenty drama and opera premieres, 25 concerts and in addition international guest appearances, exhibitions and lectures.

At the traditional opening concert Herbert von Karajan will conduct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

There will be a performance of Act III of Richard Wagner's *Götterdämmerung*. The Schillertheater will open its performances with Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's comedy *Minna von Barnhelm*, directed by Boleslaw Barlog.

The National Youth Theatre from London will be making a guest appearance on the eve of the Festival's opening, 19 September, with a performance of Peter Terson's play *Fuzz*.

Other dramatic attractions are Roger Planchon's group from France with their performance of Racine's *Bérénice*, the New York theatre group "The Combine" will be making a guest appearance with the multi-media protest musical *Stomp* and Italy's Teatro Libero with Ariosto's *Orlando furioso*.

Berlin theatre companies will be giving newly staged performances at the Festival of among others: *Die Soldaten* by Jakob Michael Reinhold Lenz, *Happy-End* by Dorothy Lane, Bert Brecht and Kurt Weill, Brecht's dramatisation of Maxim Gorki's *Die Mutter*, Rolf Hochhuth's *Guerillas*, Peter Handke's *Quodlibet*, and finally William Shakespeare's *Henry IV* adapted by Peter Hacks.

Berlin's Deutsche Oper will present a new production of *Der Rosenkavalier*, as well as *Nationale Feiertage* scored by Thomas Kessler with the libretto by Claus H. Henneberg and *Die Vogelscheuchen* (The scarecrows), a ballet by Günter Grass, with music by Aribert Reinmann.

Berlin's Kammeroper is rehearsing for the premiere of *Die Rivalinnen* by Hans Chemin-Petit.

Among the exhibitions are works by Jacques Lipschitz, the later works of Otto Dix as well as exhibitions dedicated to artists of the Brücke school of painting and another entitled "City-dwellers – a Century ago and now".

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 July 1970)

Book Fair boycott intention announced

Left-wing writers, publishers and booksellers belonging to a group known as the Producers of Literature intend to boycott the work of the Fair council at the Frankfurt book fair.

In Cologne a spokesman for the group commented by way of explanation that the Fair charter proposed by the council and drafted with their assistance has been rejected by the Booksellers Association and the Fair organisers.

Refusal to accept the charter, the spokesman stated, destroys "the democratic basic preconceptions for the international Frankfurt book fair and for work of any kind in the West German book trade."

(Handelsblatt, 7 July 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Is Bremen to be a Red cadre university?

CONTROVERSY OVER VON DER VRING'S APPOINTMENT



Waves of excitement grow in inverse proportion to the distance, in this case the distance from Bremen, where the *new university is creating something of a* stir even before its doors have opened.

Burgomaster Herbert Weichmann of Hamburg would like to stop a 100-million-Mark grant from the Federal states. Premier Kubel of Lower Saxony, on the other hand, intends to set up universities along the same lines in Oldenburg and Osnabrück.

Cause for concern has been given by the election of Dr Thomas von der Vring, deputy chairman of the Young Socialists, to the post of inaugural vice-chancellor of the university, which is to open in winter 1971/72.

Some people consider the 33-year-old lecturer in political science at Hanover to be an extreme left-winger who would like to alter the function of the university.

Others feel him to be an opportunist who with tactical skill pulls strings behind the scenes, whether it is at the Social Democratic Party conference in Saarbrücken or at local level in Bremen.

It is no coincidence that assessments of von der Vring vary so much. He reckons that the conventional university reproduces a society divided into the privileged and the pariahs and his political programme is designed to change the situation.

He does not frankly admit to wanting to put Bremen University at the disposal of the proletariat but that is what the students who have nailed him to their mast declare to be their aim. Von der Vring himself talks more harmlessly of equality of opportunity for all.

Young Socialist von der Vring has restrained an inclination dating back to his Munich SDS days (the SDS, it will be remembered, was the student group to which Rudi Dutschke belonged) to fashion utopian socialist paradises.

He may not have lost sight of his targets but he certainly adopts a pragmatic approach as far as his own appearances are concerned.

Bremen Burgomaster Annemarie Mevissen was fair carried away in transports of delight when von der Vring paid his first visit as vice-chancellor to the city senate. "What a loyal, upright democrat!" she exclaimed. "Definitely a gain for Bremen!"

Senator Ulrich Graf, state chairman of the Free Democrats, on the other hand, suspects him of being a wolf in sheep's clothing, and the Christian Democrats feel him to be a socialist bourgeois bater who from now on will wreak havoc with the taxpayers' money.

Yet Thomas von der Vring is not as important as he is made out to be. He is a vice-chancellor with strictly limited powers. He may be a member of the inaugural senate of the university but he is not a voting member.

He has to stand by the decisions of the senate and is indeed more a showpiece than a man who will impose his imprint on Bremen University. His unanimous election by the inaugural senate merely made public what has long been planned in the city.

Twelve inaugural senators have almost sole right of disposal over a university for the first stage of which 600 million Marks are to be invested. Three are students nominated by the Association of Students Unions, three are junior lecturers and six are senior members of the academic staff.



Thomas von der Vring

(Photo: Jochen Mö

The concept that has come to be known as the Bremen model bestows power on the inaugural senate unparallelled anywhere else in the country. At no other university is the senate the sole decider who is to be appointed to the staff, what research institutes are to be built and what funds are to be invested in which project.

University autonomy demanded by the Conference of University Vice-Chancellors, is practised in radical fashion in Bremen. The city council must grant the funds demanded. The sole brake it has is the right to impose injunctions.

"What point is there," Thomas von der Vring says on the subject, "in local politicians with no idea about anything framing university Acts? The results have been seen in Hesse, Berlin and Hamburg. No one is satisfied, neither students nor staff nor, for that matter, the parliamentarians themselves."

Serious critics of full-scale university autonomy point out that no university has so far proved capable of solving its own problems. Socialist students, junior lecturers on the make and professors out to maintain their power are claimed nowhere to have come to viable terms on how justly to utilise such powers.

In Bremen's inaugural senate divisions do not amount to students on one side, senior staff on the other and junior lectuerers in the middle. All are agreed on basic issues.

University must reflect the conflicts within society at large and serve the interests of social progress.

There is also agreement on academic staff combining teaching and research, on integrated teacher training, practical legal studies, group work on projects, a comprehensive university and the abolition of conventional academic chairs.

The chairman of the inaugural senate is not Thomas von der Vring but Dr He... Gerstenberger, lecturer in sociology at Göttingen. Behind the scenes this attractive miniskirted young lady who coyly refuses to disclose her age has haggled with local politicians to gain acceptance for the university Act incorporating all these points. The only hesitation she has shown has been in having herself voted vice-chancellor.

Until the beginning of this year Göttingen Germanic studies specialist Walter Killy was the leading light. Under his chairmanship of the inaugural senate even the Christian Democrats were prepared to countenance the Bremen model.

Professor Killy made himself out to be more liberal than he really was, though. Having entered the arena as a democrat he overrode the old inaugural senate as he found he was unable to gain acceptance for his own ideas.

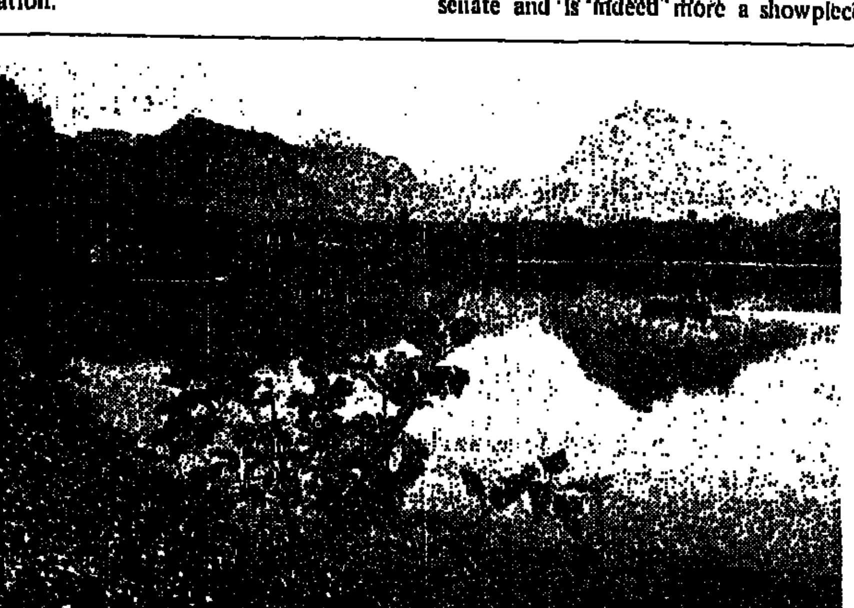
In confidential talks with political leaders in Bremen he tried to gain election as vice-chancellor independently of the supervision of students and junior lecturers – and failed.

Bremen, shattered by political crises (the building land scandal) and a decade of fruitless university planning, has for better or for worse entrusted the fortunes of its university to the twelve inaugural senators. No one wants another trial of strength.

When Thomas von der Vring was due to be confirmed as vice-chancellor-designate by the city, council chairman Hans Koschnick went on holiday.

Gernot Grötzebach

(Münchner Merkur, 11 July 197...)



School broadcasts a success

North Rhine-Westphalia's Education Ministry has announced that school programmes broadcast regularly by Westdeutscher Rundfunk since 1969 have been a complete success.

Eighty-one per cent of the more than 30,000 secondary school teachers and directors questioned in the Federal state were glad to use television in their subjects.

Sixteen per cent of the teachers stated that they could not yet judge the possible advantages and disadvantages of schools television. Only three per cent rejected television out of hand.

When asked which subjects could particularly be helped by schools broadcasts, 72 per cent of the teachers answered geography, 58 per cent history, 54 per cent biology and 52 per cent politics.

The teacher survey also revealed that audio-visual teaching aids such as films, slides and radio are used twenty per cent more frequently at intermediate schools than in secondary modern and high schools.

Audio-visual methods are used less in the city than in smaller places.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 22 June 1970)

■ PHILOSOPHY

Hegel, whose call to Man was: 'Know thyself'

BICENTENARY CELEBRATIONS IN STUTTGART

1970 is well on the way to becoming a memorable commororative year, with bicentenaries of the birth of no less than three major Germans – Beethoven, Hegel and Hölderlin, a composer, a philosopher and a poet. Hölderlin's bicentenaries of the birth of no less than three major Germans – Beethoven, with pomp and circumstance. The Hegel festivities have yet to come, and there will be two of them. From 12 to 15 July the conservative, academic International Hegel Association is holding a symposium entitled "Hegel 1770 to 1970" in Stuttgart, the philosopher's home town. The left-wing International Hegel Society, based in Salzburg, has invited members and people interested to attend its annual conference in East Berlin from 23 to 29 August. The two competing celebrations illustrate a point that has been obvious for a good 150 years. Hegel is a controversial figure.

No modern philosopher with the exception of Karl Marx has exercised such a decisive and lasting influence on philosophical discussion over the last century and a half as Georg Friedrich Hegel, the patriarch of German idealistic philosophy, born on 27 August 1770, died in Berlin on 14 November 1831 aged sixty-one.

Pretty well every philosopher of any stature has outlined his attitude towards Hegel, whether it be positive or negative.

This, his bicentenary year, should see a fresh climax in the wave of publications on the man and his work. A number of specialist studies are already on the market.

Werner Becker's "Hegel's Concept of Dialectics and the Principle of Idealism" (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart) subjects the grossly overworked concept of dialectics to systematic analysis and is well worth reading.

Suhrkamp are publishing a new twenty-volume edition of the philosophical works. It should be complete by October. Based on the edition commenced shortly after Hegel's death the new texts differ from all subsequent editions in that orthography and punctuation have been brought thoroughly up to date.

Hegel's historic significance can be defined, albeit in oversimplified form, in one sentence. It was he who developed the dialectical method with its thesis, antithesis and synthesis into a universal method of interpretation.

Marx used Hegel's method, altering it to the extent of substituting Man as the subject of history for Hegel's absolute spirit or world spirit, which was supposed to manifest itself in the dialectical process of history.

According to Ernst Bloch, whose book "Subject – Object" is probably the most important and adequate modern Hegel commentary, Hegelian philosophy can be reduced to the laconic tenet: Know thyself.

None can be warmer or more exciting, as Bloch puts it, "and Hegel thinks and teaches nothing else and does so in an unusual manner, modestly and comprehensively".

Hegel himself considered his philosophical system to be the non plus ultra of philosophy up to his time. Bloch is far from alone in clearly rejecting this claim.

"In his works Hegel feels he has reached a conclusion but this is merely the ideological appearance," Bloch notes. "The world goes on, in work and hope, and with it the light of Hegel."

There has nonetheless been no lack of thinkers who have opposed the light shed by Hegel. Schopenhauer, the most abusive of German philosophers, categorically refuted assertions that Hegel possessed intellect.

The Schopenhauer who opposed the democratic revolution of 1848 as an attempt by the "mob" to take over penned the following:

"Whenever you have a fit of despair remember that we are in Germany where something elsewhere impossible has been achieved – the proclamation of an intellectless, ignorant philosophaster whose meaningless scribblings and unparallelled empty verbiage thoroughly and permanently confuse the mind (I mean, of course, our dear Hegel) as a great mind and profound thinker . . ."

This example of stoutly coarse Hegel criticism continues in kind right up to the present day. A modern example is the vehement attack on Hegelian philosophy by Karl R. Popper, the neo-positivist social philosopher, in the second volume of his "Open Society and Its Enemies."

Popper calls Hegel a false prophet and makes out his social theory, which is claimed to be nothing but an apologia for the Prussian system of government, to have been indirectly responsible for totalitarian power and social politics in this century.

Yet other commentators sound a note of fascination and respect or at the very least one of critical approval of aspects of Hegelian method and certain results of his philosophical approach.

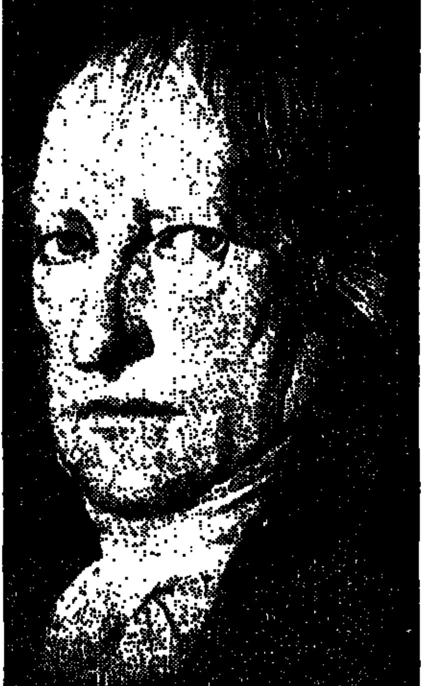
Heinrich Heine, for instance, calls Hegel the "greatest philospher Germany has produced since Leibniz" and Heine, an enlightenment figure, can hardly be suspected of siding with power systems, no matter how and by whom their claims to power may be legitimated.

These few quotations are intended merly to indicate that the Hegel controversy is by no means over.

Hegelianism, which split into left- (Feuerbach, Marx, Engels) and right-wing trends, may form part of the intellectual scenery of nineteenth-century Germany but the last word on Hegel and his consequences has by no means been said.

Whatever difficulties Hegel may present (and in view of the high degree of abstraction of his thought and the complexity of his language they are legion) the first problem is that reflected by the sentence with which Hegel preceded every reading: "The first thing that must be learnt here is to stand erect." . . .

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 July 1970)



Georg Friedrich Hegel

(Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin)

Bruno Snell awarded Hegel Prize

During commemoration celebrations to mark the bicentenary of the birth of philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel the city of Stuttgart on 12 July awarded its first Hegel Prize to Hamburg philologist Professor Bruno Snell.

The prize, which is to be awarded once every three years for some special achievement in the arts, is worth 15,000 Marks. On the same day an international Hegel conference opened in Stuttgart. It was attended by some fifty specialists from all over the world.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 July 1970)

New awards of pour le mérite

Three professors and a theatre producer have been awarded the Pour le mérite for the Arts and Sciences. They are the architect Professor Egon Eiermann of Karlsruhe Technical University, Walther Gerlach, Professor Emeritus for experimental physics at Munich University, Karl Rahner, Professor of Dogmatics at Münster University and theatre producer Fritz Kortner.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 July 1970)

Eidetic perception is more than memory

PSYCHOLOGISTS LOOK FOR EXPLANATION

One pianist learns new works that he is shortly to interpret in a concert whenever possible in the course of long train journeys, another takes the score to bed with him like other people delve into a detective novel before falling asleep.

When asked they can then say where on which page of the score a certain note is to be found and have the score in front of them in their mind's eye when playing it on the piano.

As a rule they only practise the sections that seem likely to present difficulties either because of technique or because details of their artistic interpretation have yet to be tried out and solved.

At all events, their memories need no training.

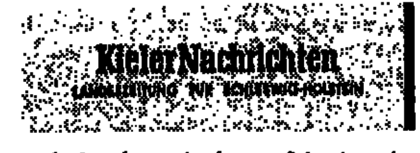
The ability to memorise not only the contents but also the printed page of a work, an uncommon faculty but one repeatedly encountered among artists, has much in common with a special talent some people have of visualising past experiences and projecting them, as it were, into the outside world.

Straightforward cases of eidetic perception, as it is called, are frequently reported in specialist publications. Someone sees a page of a book for a few seconds, puts it to one side and then rattles it off without error from the picture he has imprinted on his memory.

Psychologists Dr C. F. Stromeyer and J. Psotka found a 23-year-old woman teacher and painter to have the uncanny ability of reproducing pictures and texts seen for a few seconds right down to the last line and least important comma.

She thought nothing of taking a quick glance at a page of some volume of poems or other she had never seen before and writing the contents of the page down backwards, that is to say, from the bottom up.

Such staggering achievements have invariably been doubted and one of the reasons why doubters have suspected



underhand methods or felt the phenomenon to be impossible is that there used to be no safe means of distinguishing between outstanding memory and genuine eidetic perception.

On the basis of past experiments Stromeyer and Psotka have solved this problem and are now in a position clearly to distinguish between what can be attributed to the faculty memory and what goes beyond it.

According to a report in *Praxis-Kurier*, the medical journal, their tests involve the use of two dotted patterns nearly alike, neither of which makes up a recognisable drawing.

The components of these two patterns are, however, slightly different from one another, with the result that they combine to convey a three-dimensional impression when viewed though 3-D spectacles.

Guinea pigs are first shown the one picture with one eye covered. Only people with genuine eidetic perception can then visualise both and "see" the 3-D image.

The young teacher and painter already mentioned found this test laughably simple. And when the experimenters switched the two patterns without her noticing the fact to find out once and for all how perceptive she was she calmy commented that she could now see more deeply what had appeared to be convex. Nor was she the only test person to pass this test with flying colours.

The test also gives rise to another conclusion of a more general kind that is nonetheless extremely important for an understanding of the phenomenon of eidetic perception.

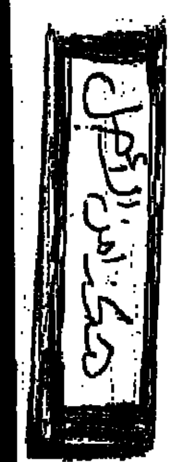
The indications are that eidetic images are connected principally with the eyes. The eyes provide the appropriate section of the brain with the complete pictures which then only need deciphering.

What is even more astonishing, Stromeyer and Psotka have conducted experiments which prove that eidetics can identify three-dimensional patterns even when they are shown the two images at intervals of four days.

Once registered, the impression created by an image can obviously last for some time.

An explanation for the phenomenon has yet to be provided but it is now certain that what is known as eidetic perception is not merely a matter of uncommonly fine memory but in fact a phenomenon on its own. *Ralf Edwards*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 July 1970)



THE ECONOMY

What role will trade unions play in stabilisation drives?



When compared with those in other countries the trade unions in the Federal Republic are extremely good. From the earliest days of the Federal Republic our unions have been well aware of *their responsibility* to the economy as a whole.

It is thanks to our trade unions that we have been able to build this country up into a top industrial nation and to bring about the "economic miracle".

In those early days they were in agreement with industrialists' endeavours to find funds to meet capital expenditure from their own earnings and resources. Later on they always kept their wage demands at a reasonable level and their reward was to achieve quick increases in real income for those they represented.

Where else in the world are there trade unions that, like ours, will listen to the needs of the national economy and respect them?

Now appeals are being made to the trade unions again. In its most recent monthly report the Bundesbank says that it hopes more than ever that the sharp rise in wages will level off.

It adds that both sides of industry should now find it easier to come to agreements on wages that will aid endeavours to recover economic stability.

The government, too, is hoping that the restrictive measures it introduced recently will be the signal for more acceptable wage claims. At a meeting of his concerted action committee on 17 July Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller spared no effort to win over representatives of trades unions to his way of thinking with regard to wages policies.

Will the unions heed this pressure? Can they meet these appeals to them?

In retrospect it can be seen as a false step on the part of the unions in 1968 when they were hesitant to apply the screws for higher wages. At that time gross wages and salaries went up by only 6.8 per cent whereas average industrialist incomes rose by 20.2 per cent.

But 1968 was a year notorious for misjudgments. Towards the end of the year the Basle Club (also known as the Club of the Ten, that is to say the ten central banks, which was formed in 1961 to counteract excessive hot money investments) met in Bonn and prevented Karl Schiller and Franz Josef Strauss from revaluing the Mark.

At the beginning of 1969 the Economic Affairs Minister was still toying with the idea of a further contingency budget. Unions and the government alike were unified in their anxiety that the boom would not last.

In retrospect we can now see that that was the time when the brakes should have been applied to prevent the economic overheating at the end of 1969 and in early 1970.

With everyone making remarkable mistakes the economic figures published in the first quarter of 1970 were alarming. Prices were leaping up at a greater rate than incomes. Then came the belated flood of wage demands which completed the vicious circle by pushing up prices.

According to the Federal Republic Institute for Economic Research, situated in Berlin, (DIW), the average income rose by 14.4 per cent in the first three months of this year as compared with the same period of 1969. This is an upward surge the like of which has never before been seen in the Federal Republic.

Gross industrialist incomes scarcely rose at all whereas wages and salaries went up by seventeen per cent. There was also an increase in the difference between the actual wages paid and tariff-agreed wages. This wage drift was 5.2 points in these three months.

There were no records for productivity. Production increased by only five per cent per working hour. And the DIW has noted that wage costs per article produced, which were stable for a long time, have risen considerably.

There can be no doubt that the restrictive policies of the government and Bundesbank correspond to a development in wages and salaries of around the eight or nine per cent level.

But not all sections of the working population are involved in economic trends in this way. Workers in industry managed to increase their paypackets by the greatest amounts. Salaries for white-collar workers went up far less.

But pieces of good advice are an expensive proposition for trade unions. Officials find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. If the unions are to remain an attractive proposition for their members they must do something concrete about actual incomes.

If on the other hand they aggravate the economic situation with a series of heavy wage demands they know it will be just a matter of time before the resultant cuts in industrial investment boomerang on them by causing unemployment.

Now that Karl Schiller's concerted action committee is back in the headlines the time has come to ask the question, what role do the trade unions play?

Certainly they cannot be expected to act merely as "registrar" in the course of the economy. Their demands for tariff guarantees for actual wages and a wages policy that corresponds more exactly to operating conditions in companies are justified.

Even those who consider the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions' call for worker participation on an equal footing misguided must surely agree to grant unions and employees greater rights of participation in companies.

In addition to this, however, it is essential for injustices in wages policies arising from the inter-relationship of the State and both sides of industry to be counterbalanced by measures enabling workers to accumulate capital wealth.

Peter Sweerts-Sporck

(DER VOLKSWIRT, 17 July 1970)

Women workers get worse pay

Women workers in the Federal Republic receive far worse pay in comparison to men in the same jobs in this country than their Italian and French counterparts, according to the European Commission in Brussels which published these figures in the annual report on comparative wages in European Economic Community countries.

The explanation for this is largely that women in this country have not received sufficient career training.

Federal Republic women workers earn thirty per cent less than male workers doing the same job. In Italy the figure is 25 per cent and in France slightly higher.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 July 1970)

Unskilled labour force

An investigation by the Institute for Labour and Career Research has shown that of 16.3 million working men 9.1 million (56 per cent) completed their education by learning a skill or taking basic training, but had no other form of advanced career training.

Thirty per cent, that is to say 4.8 million, received no kind of working training whatsoever.

Only 2.3 million (fourteen per cent) went to an institute for career training such as a business management college, technical college, engineering school or university.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1970)

Conflict of aims still dogs economic policies

The brief warning strike by one thousand Ford workers in protest at tax increases has had an effect. The effect is that union leaders have grown nervous.

What other basis but *uncertainty* could there be to explain the polemics of spokesmen for IG Metall (the metalworkers union) who have warned about too much "giving way" at forthcoming wage negotiations.

Uncertainty is always a bad basis on which to build policies and that includes wage tariff policies.

Union leaders with insight are well aware that restraint is not only of benefit to the government but is also to the advantage of the worker.

There are only two routes to stability, one a short cut, the other the long way round.

The economic situation would rapidly improve if only a halt could be called to wage demands and increases. It is not necessary to be like those propagandamongers in the Industries Federation who believe that it is always the fault of inflated wages when prices rise.

Today's pressure on the economy comes most decidedly from wages.

A national economy that has seen a growth in productivity of only five or six per cent in a year cannot stand an increase in wages of around fourteen per cent.

If the wave of wage increases were to subside the price increases would level out, too. On the other hand if the steady increase in pay in the "seven fat months" from autumn 1969 to spring 1970 carries on, the consequences will be painful for workers.

The only thing left for the government and the Bundesbank in that instance would be to tread so hard on the economic brakes that this country would skid back into recession. Workers still have a vivid memory of just what that will mean to them.

The government has now made it clear that its top political priority is to check rising prices. However people feel about the economic decisions taken in Bonn in recent days they do prove that the government is prepared to take the matter of economic stabilisation seriously.

Until the bout of wage demands in the autumn descends upon us no one can be sure how long the squeeze will have to be maintained.

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller is working on the assumption that he will be able to relieve the pressure at some time in the middle of next year. [...] prepayments will be in force until [...] 1971.

In fact whereas Schiller wants to [...] his foot on the brake his colleague in the Finance Ministry, Alex Möller, is keen [...] step on the gas again. He considers [...] Schiller is acting unjustly and [...] stability will be back with us by the [...] of this year. This is a bold speculation.

Honeyed talk cannot hide the fact [...] government spending being increased [...] more than twelve per cent next year [...] heat up the economy that we are supposed to be cooling.

In 1968 Franz Josef Strauss forecast [...] budget of 91,200 million Marks for 19[...] In 1969 Möller speculated that government spending for 1971 would be 97,[...] million and now we can be sure that [...] will be more than one hundred thous[and] million Marks!

It is ridiculous to complain of [...] building costs, call for a check in dem[and] for housing and then announce a 35 [per] cent increase in the building budget!

It is easy to understand the government's impatience to get on with reform [...] but this, coupled with promises of stabili[ty] and continued high tax burdens sh[ows] signs of self-contradiction.

After the "week of truth" in Bonn [the] verdict must be that the basic conflict [of] aims in the government's economic p[ol]icies has not been resolved, but simp[ly] postponed to a later date.

Diether Stolze

(DIE ZEIT, 17 July 1970)

Apprentices ar[e] entitled to strik[e]

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The Confederation of Federal Rep[ublic] Trades Unions (DGB) has co[me out] firmly in favour of allowing appr[entices] to go on strike with the other mem[bers of] their prospective profession.

The DGB backs up this cl[aim] pointing to the new legislation on [...] training, which makes provision for [...] agreements for apprentices aimed a[t re]gulating training compensation [...] controlling working conditions.

This legislation is at present conf[ined to] industry and will not apply to trade[s and] crafts until 1 January 1971.

According to the legislation on [...] agreements for apprentices, compen[sation] during the period of training is [...] among the material conditions [...] that are to be preserved in a satisfac[tory] form.

This satisfactory form amounts [to a] steady increase in remuneration for [each] year of apprenticeship, according to [the] DGB.

The DGB's logic states that as a [...] principle anything that comes within [the] scope of tariff agreements must b[e a] factor for which a strike could be ca[lled].

Inasmuch as an apprentice is a w[age] earner he has the right to go on s[trike] not only to back up a wage claim [but] also if his employer does anything [con]trary to his contract.

This applies, as a DGB legal ex[pert] hastened to point out, only for st[rikes] that are part of a union-orga[nised] campaign, that is to say not for unoffi[cial] strikes.

As far as industry is concerned a [strike] of apprentices would not have any d[irect] effect on production. In trades and cr[afts] however, it could lead to a ticklish situation. Severe damage could be d[one] to employers in trades and crafts [if] apprentices downed tools.

Gertraut Wi[...]

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 July 19[70])

CONSUMER MARKETS

Research institute tries to boost tobacco's reputation

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

[Tw]o years ago the cigarette industry [an]nounced that it was not possible by [mean]s of advertising to make one single [non-s]moker into a cigarette smoker. [Cigar]ette advertising was aimed at a [...]al market.

[A]t that time there were no concrete [figu]res. But since then the results of [expe]rience gained in America have shown [tha]t cutting down cigarette advertising in [con]junction with an anti-smoking campaign can severely diminish the turnover [o]f the tobacco industry.

In the United States in the first year after introduction of anti-smoking advertising and the enforced inclusion on the packet of a printed warning that cigarette smoking presented a health hazard the number of young people who smoke dropped from 36 to 28 per cent.

Some have pointed to the example of Italy where cigarette advertising was banned in 1962, but tobacco consumption has continued to increase slowly. It is thought that banning cigarette advertising alone is not the answer.

The cigarette industry is well aware that its arguments are not exactly watertight and are open to dispute. For this reason in 1966 the industry in cooperation with the Health Ministry in Bonn voluntarily agreed to cuts in advertising, particularly ads directed at the young or those that might appeal to the young.

Banned, in those days, were pictures, reported statements and the like from prominent people that might have indicated that they were putting themselves up as an example to young people and adolescents.

The classic case is advertisements portraying crack sportsmen who are, or at least look, twenty-five or younger who gaily puff at a cigarette.

According to Dr Brauer, speaking at the Federal Republic medical conference, the cigarette industry did not stick to these rules. He said: "Young yachtsman and jet pilots are still used as examples for the young."

A survey conducted in schools in this country dealing with smoking came to the same conclusion. The organisers claim that the youngster smoking his first packet of cigarettes is the great favourite of executives in the cigarette industry.

Despite many infringements of the self-imposed restrictions on advertising the arbitration committee set up by the tobacco industry and consisting of three senior judges from Hamburg has so far only penalised one concern for such an infringement of the agreement with the prescribed maximum penalty of 200,000 Marks.

The cigarette industry is using not only persuasion by words to convince the public and legislators that it is deeply concerned with protecting the health of the general public.

In Hamburg a research institute has been established costing 10 million Marks. Its purpose is to isolate toxic substances found in cigarette smoke and to remove them or find a way of preventing their formation. The cigarette industry association has granted 4.5 million Marks annually to achieve this aim.

A major part of the institute's work is analysing cigarette smoke, which is an arduous task. Professor Dontenwill, the head of the institute, said that a cigarette consists of approximately 8,000 different substances of which only a very few are harmful.

In addition to this, tests are being carried out which it is hoped will lead to conclusions that can be passed on to the public to calm their anxiety about smoking.

The most recent example, Professor Dontenwill said, is the research carried out into "passive smoking" to estimate the amount of poisonous substances inhaled by a non-smoker in a room filled with smokers.

It was thought in 1954 that a non-smoker inhaled as much nicotine and tar as a smoker, but recent research by the Hamburg institute has shown that this is not so and the situation is far more favourable for the person who does not smoke.

This conclusion which is to be published shortly, is being regarded with scepticism by doctors at the Health Ministry.

Similar tests carried out in a number of East Bloc countries have come to a completely different conclusion than that of Professor Dontenwill's institute. As a result of their tests they have banned smoking at work places.

The head of the cigarette industry's research institute in Hamburg considers smoking far less dangerous than many other doctors. In his view it is with regard to heart disease and lung cancer "just one factor among many."

No other research organisation in the Federal Republic is thought to possess such a detailed knowledge of the hazards of smoking. The Hamburg institute has, since it was established, sent 10,000 rats and mice to their death with cigarette smoke.

The animals are kept in glass containers and forced at carefully controlled intervals of time to inhale measured amounts of cigarette smoke. Few of them have survived this treatment for much more than six months. File cards show the cause of death in the case of each rodent: Cancer X or Y, that is to say the various kinds of carcinoma are always the cause.

Professor Dontenwill, himself a non-smoker, said with a smile: that colleagues of his in Britain are approaching the subject from the opposite direction.

Whereas Dontenwill is hoping to produce a cigarette without nicotine ("which would no longer be a cigarette") and all other toxic substances, which he himself says would be very difficult, the British are attempting to produce a completely new kind of synthetic cigarette which from the outset would contain no poisons.

Dontenwill's answer to the statistical evidence presented on cigarette smoking and the attacks that have been levelled against the industry as a result is: "If we succeed in reducing the lethal substances in cigarettes by fifty per cent we will be doing just as much good as if we went all out to cut down cigarette consumption."

Professor Dontenwill has figures to bolster his arguments. He says that since 1950 the amount of tar in the average Federal Republic cigarette has been reduced from forty to twelve milligrammes. The nicotine content has been cut from four milligrammes to one.

On the other hand tests carried out by the consumer guide magazine *DM*, which the cigarette industry is not keen to dispute, show that the nicotine and even moreso the tar content of cigarettes in this country are way above the pacifying figures released by Professor Dontenwill – and hence those with a vested interest in the tobacco industry.

In the period between 1968 and 1969 alone the nicotine and tar content of certain brands of cigarettes, including those that claiming to be *nikotinarm* (nicotine-reduced) went up by around twenty per cent.

Ulrich Manz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 July 1970)

Cost of living
1969 monthly rents in terms of percentage spread

Rent	%
over 200 Marks	17
150–200 Marks	18
100–150 Marks	30
50–100 Marks	29
less than 50 Marks	6

Lauritzen publishes facts and figures on housing problem

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The government intends to take steps with regard to the situation in housing in this country that will make it possible for every tenant to appeal against unjustified demands by his landlord, according to the Minister of Housing Herr Lauritz Lauritzen, who was speaking at a press conference in Bonn.

A long-term programme will be aimed at providing public money for building 250,000 houses every year. In 1969 only 150,000 such houses were erected.

The government is aiming at making the average rent for these properties around 3 Marks 60 Pfennigs per square metre.

Lauritzen stated that he was quite happy about the housing plan for 1971 which puts house-building and town planning second on the list of priorities in the catalogue of domestic reforms.

Budgeting for housing and town planning will be gradually increased from 1,900 million Marks this year to 2,600 million Marks in 1971 rising to 3,700 million Marks in 1974.

Allocations for housing subsidised from public funds would rise in the same period from 256 million to 307 million Marks. (This programme of *sozialer Wohnungsbau* provides houses built with the support of the public authorities under the First Housing Law and intended for those sections of the population with monthly incomes of not more than 600 Marks).

So that the government can meet the demand for new housing despite the fact that these funds are only rising at a comparatively slow rate the government will for the first time include in its budget "a long-term building programme".

This will amount to 173 million Marks in 1971. It will rise to 448 million Marks and reach 502 million Marks, finally rising to 551 million Marks in 1974.

Minister Lauritzen gave the following figures for this country's housing shortage: at the moment 800,000 people are living as sub-tenants, in Nissen huts, basements and other makeshift houses.

Annually 300,000 new names go on housing lists. In order to achieve sufficient housing with an excess of two to three per cent it will be necessary to build five million houses in the next ten years.

These half million houses per year will include 250,000 backed by public money.

Statistics published by the Housing Ministry show that the rent for a three bedroom house for a working family has virtually doubled in the past ten years.

(DIE WELT, 15 July 1970)

Economic boom gives belated boost to bowling alleys

[I]t was only in the second half of last year that the economic boom began to [m]ake its mark felt on the bowling alleys of the Federal Republic.

This bore out the supposition that originated during the depression years that bowling is affected by economic changes, but the real effect is only felt about one year afterwards.

Just how high turnover will be is not a matter that is entirely dependent on higher overall incomes. It has become increasingly clearer that the people who go bowling are those who would be out walking or swimming if the weather were fine.

Weekends when the weather is bad bring a massive increase in business to the seventy bowls in the Federal Republic and Berlin (where there is a greater concentration than elsewhere in this country) with their 1,100 lanes.

People who go bowling are not *Keglers* (devotees of the German brand of skittles). As a result the original hope of the bowl proprietors that many dyed-in-the-wool *Kegel* devotees would switch to the American ten-pin version of the old English game of skittles has not been fulfilled.

In fact some disappointed bowl owners have bowed to necessity and added *Kegel* lanes to their American bowling lanes to conform to the wishes of bowlers in this country.

And to comply with their wishes the *Kegelbahnen* are generally partitioned off so that the different kind of clientele, shirt-sleeved, beer-drinking and vociferously singing can keep themselves to themselves.

Devotees of ten-pin bowling are generally speaking in a younger generation than the *Keglers*. And the younger the clientele the more fickle they are in their tastes.

They are concerned with what is "in". *Keglers* are generally speaking far more conservative.

Bowlers tend to place a great deal of emphasis on eating and therefore bowling alleys have large staffs and a good catering section. But getting staff is a difficult matter and the bowling alleys are not helped by the fact that the sport is largely a weekend pursuit.

Auxiliary staff for the weekends can generally speaking be recruited from shops.

The number of games each bowler plays can easily be computed from the number of pairs of bowling shoes hired out and the total number of games played. It works out at between two and three games.

While playing, the average bowler gets through two or three glasses of beer. In this respect too there is a great difference from *Kegel*!

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1970)

■ SCIENCE

Bioengineering pioneered in Hamburg and Berlin



Following the introduction of courses at Bergedorf technical college thirty bioengineers were enrolled at the beginning of the summer semester that has just ended. They are the first students of biomedical technology in this country.

In three years' time the Federal Republic will have its first technical college graduates in this important sector. As yet there are no courses in the subject for university engineering students. In the GDR, on the other hand, there has for some time been a course of study at Ilmenau technical college, Thuringia.

Bergedorf has already applied for a Volkswagen Foundation grant and is likely to meet with success since the foundation brought this inter-disciplinary subject to the attention of the general public in a framework programme two years ago.

The subject itself has existed for a long time. The stethoscope with which doctors listen to heartbeat and breathing was invented in 1819. Röntgen invented X-rays with the aid of which doctors can scrutinise patients' insides without an incision in 1895.

Electrocardiography has existed since 1903 and electroencephalography since 1929. All are examples of biomedical technology.

Not until after the Second World War did it become apparent, however, that the engineering sciences boast ways and means of helping to solve a wide range of medical problems providing the two sciences cooperate closely enough.

Mutual penetration of physical, technological and biological sciences soon commenced, albeit in other countries. In this country cooperation between two such widely differing subjects with so great a gap in social prestige between the two could never develop of its own accord. Traditional divisions are too sacrosanct.

Even when international comparison makes it clear that this country is well on the way to falling behind the others some special impulse is still usually needed before new directions are taken.

This initiative was provided two years ago by the Volkswagen Foundation, which has since invested 17.8 million Marks in this new sector midway between the old. Thirteen and a half million Marks have already been made available for specific projects.

As a result biomedical technology is no longer in such a bad way in this country as was the case until quite recently.

Spot checks in various places bear this assertion out. Take Berlin, for example, where Professor Bücherl of the University Hospital surgery department heads a small research section financed by a foundation grant and specialising in the development of artificial organs, particularly heart pumps.

The research team's long-term goal is, of course, the substitution of an entire artificial heart for the diseased human organ. Fifty thousand people a year die of cardiac complaints in this country. An estimated ten per cent of them could be helped by artificial hearts, did they but exist.

Unfortunately both human and animal blood is extremely sensitive where foreign bodies are concerned. Synthetic materials must be developed that not only settle in without difficulty in the human organism but can also be accepted as compatible by the blood over a longer period of time.

No such material is at present known to exist. A possible solution would be to coat the surface coming into contact with the body with a biologically living layer.

Not only this problem but also many others, such as that of valves and controls between the left and right chambers, remain to be solved. So the engineers will probably have to work on virgin territory for many years to come before medicine can benefit from the project.

Work on the development of an artificial heart has been in progress in the United States for ten or fifteen years. As yet the harmful mechanical and chemical effects of artificial blood pumps limit survival among laboratory animals to 55 hours. Fully artificial will thus be a long time coming.

With the aid of financial support from the Volkswagen Foundation another project in Berlin can also be continued. Work on the project, known as Orvid, is being carried out by radiologists at Steglitz University Hospital.

The aim is a certain degree of automation of investigation, diagnosis and documentation of X-rays of the stomach and intestines.

X-rays are not, of course, interpreted mechanically. A doctor is still involved. He examines the exposure and dictates his findings, but not in his own words. He uses a catalogue of sentences worked out by the radiological staff and stored on a magnetic plate.

The appropriate sentence can be summoned on to a TV screen at the touch of a button, the doctor makes his selection from the standardised formulae and this is then printed automatically. If necessary he adds comments of his own and at the touch of a button the whole is sent back into the computer, where it is stored.

Once the computer has tens of thousands of readings stored it may be possible to link symptoms noted on an X-ray exposure with a specific diagnosis.

A third sector of biomedical technology is the development of powered artificial arms for people whose arms have been amputated above the elbow. Volkswagen Foundation funds for this purpose have been made available to the artificial limb research department of the technical university.

Some 24,000 war-wounded with arms amputated above the elbow live in this country. There are also a fair number of similar cases resulting from accidents at work or elsewhere.

They all stand to benefit enormously from any solution that might be reached by the department with the aid of the grant made by the foundation.

Wolfgang Berkefeld

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 July 1970)



Computer analysis

Most hospitals nowadays suffer from laboratory staff too deskbound. Over the last five years the numb[er of] laboratory analyses per patient has doubled. New me[thods] of analysis and more patients to deal with are co[mbined] with a continual shortage of trained staff and a[ccom]modation. Computerisation is the only answer. Si[emens] have now developed the first fully automatic labora[tory] system based on electronic data processing. The [...] information circuit of the Silab system, of which [...] part is here seen, extends from the ward to the la[b and] back. The savings in time and personnel make the sys[tem a] model of efficiency and make it more than likely [that a] large hospital will recover installation costs with[in a] relatively short space of time. (Photo: Sie[mens])

More progress made in artificial heart research

In physical terms the heart is the simplest of all human organs. It is a pump powered by a natural muscle. Yet artificial hearts present the greatest of difficulties. To this day an artificial heart has yet to be developed that functions in a living body for more than 64 hours.

Now that worldwide attempts to conduct heart transplantations are considered for the time being to have proved a failure research and development work on artificial hearts has become a more interesting proposition.

One such project was launched a while ago at the Free University in West Berlin with the aid of a grant made by the Volkswagen Foundation. In the process cooperation between engineers and medical specialists to an extent unusual for this country at least is being practised.

Two engineers are engaged in work on the project one of whom came from research into the cybernetics of motoring, the other from laminar flow in flying.

This is not as improbable as may at first glance appear to be the case. Development of an artificial blood pump involves problems of automation and controls and optimum inflow technique design.

A healthy human heart can, for instance, adapt swiftly to the requirements of the circulatory system. When we climb stairs the heart pumps faster. Despite differences in performance the pumping volume of both chambers of the heart remains constant.

The manifold biological control mechanisms that play a part in this process are for the most part beyond our ken. And since they thus cannot be directly imitated appropriate substitute transmissions must be found. The basic factors involved form part of automation and controls engineering.

Development work on pump mechanics has made slightly more progress but problems enough remain. Blood is an uncommonly sensitive substance, a liquid that can easily be destroyed both by chemical and mechanical influences.

This is why the main emphasis of the work being carried out in Berlin is on the development of new artificial valves. When open they do not represent an obstacle likely to shatter blood corpuscles and the pressure of closure is so slight that a negligible number of blood corpuscles are squashed in the process.

These artificial heart valves resemple a plastic blister into which air is pressed in time with the heartbeat.

The problem of chemical constancy has declined in importance to a certain extent since porous silicon-based synthetics have proved successful as artificial blood vessels. A cellular layer develops on the inside of arteries made of this material and separates blood from the synthetic raw material, which functions merely as a mechanic a framework.

The decisive difficulty in constructing a cardiac pump of the same material is the factor of motion — mechanical movement. An artificial artery retains its shape; an artificial heart chamber must constantly change in volume. It is doubtful whether and how a cellular layer [...] develop on its inner surface.

Last but not least there is the prob[lem] of miniaturisation. Devices develop[ed so] far have been limited to the passive p[art] of the pump as far as what is incorpor[at]ed in the breast of laboratory anima[ls ...] human guinea pigs is concerned. Pr[o]pulsion has been provided from withou[t] by either pneumatic or hydraulic mea[ns].

An artificial heart that is to permit [its] owner to live a normal life must, how[]ever, be fully integrated. The motor [...] must be operated into the patient's b[ody] in a manner somewhat similar to pa[ce]makers, which have proved remarkabl[y] successful in dealing with heart tro[uble] due to nervous disturbances.

In the case of heart pacemakers [...] batteries must be replaced by means of [an] operation every couple of years or so. [...] an artificial heart calls for a good d[eal] more energy and thus electric pow[er ...] work must for the time being be based [on] the assumption that the batteries will [be] housed outside the body.

They can in this way easily be rech[arg]ed and replaced but, of course, pre[sup]pose the development of electrical co[n]nections that grow into the skin [and] involve no risk of infection. This [...] part of the research programme on wh[ich] the Berlin team is engaged.

Franz Wallner and Dr Klaus Affeld, t[he] two engineers in Professor E. S. Büche[rl's] research team, estimate that it will t[ake] about five years' development work [to] produce an integrated synthetic he[art] small enough in size.

Yet even the more straightforw[ard] kinds of artificial heart device co[uld] prove of the greatest assistance to he[art] sufferers. In the case of an acute he[art] attack it would often be extremely usef[ul]

Continued on page 13

TRANSPORT

Highway code proposals overridden

Minister of Transport Georg Leber has now given his approval to the [pr]esent draft of a new highway code. As [fa]r as his Ministry is concerned work on [th]e new code, which will remain valid for [ma]ny years, is now over. Any changes [th]at may yet be made will be the work of [the] Federal state representatives, who do [ha]ve different proposals of their own on [ma]ny points.

[B]y appending his signature to the draft [He]rr Leber has also done something else. [H]e has terminated discussion of the new [co]de commenced at his own request four [m]onths ago when he stated that he would [p]ay careful attention to all criticism

The Ministry organised first-rate hearings involving representatives of motoring organisations, other specialist bodies and even motoring correspondents. Many sound suggestions were made as to how the present regulations could be improved – justifiable proposals, too.

And what has come of all these suggestions? To all intents and purposes, nothing. Practically all improvement proposals made by non-Ministry specialists have fallen on deaf ears in respect of both Ministry officials and the Minister himself.

This response, or rather lack of it, has not, of course, been the result of ill will. Reference is made to international agreements (the Vienna conference) and to fundamental legal misgivings.

Impartial observers cannot, however, fail to notice that Bonn only took refuge behind the Common Market and international standardisation when it suited it to do so. Take the maximum permitted speed in built-up areas, for instance.

There is a clear majority in Europe in favour of a speed limit of sixty kilometres an hour (Britain's thirty miles an hour is equivalent to 48 kph). Sixty is the limit in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, Spain, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Denmark has no standard limit.

Fifty is the limit in Finland, Greece, Britain, Holland, Italy, Norway, Austria, Poland, Sweden and Czechoslovakia. Yet Bonn, which prefers to stay at fifty, continues to assert that fifty is clearly the rule in Europe.

Bonn's objection to the increase, which is nothing more or less than legalisation of the existing state of affairs, is that motorists who at present drive at sixty when fifty is the limit would drive at seventy if sixty were the maximum and that would be too much.

There is absolutely no proof to back up this assertion. A number of cities that have already increased the permitted speed on main roads, from sixty to eighty in Düsseldorf, for instance, have found that the speed at which traffic actually travels has not changed at all. Even the judges association has advocated an increase.

The same is true of driving in lane in towns. In practice motorists have long continued in the lane they happen to be in regardless whether traffic in the inside lane is moving faster or slower than traffic in the overtaking-lane.

The Vienna convention was against legalising this principle but this country could voice "misgivings" and propose to legalise existing practice, as has been done in London, New York and Brussels.

Instead hundreds of thousands of motorists will continue to be nominally guilty of an offence against the new highway code because by staying in lane they break the law banning overtaking on the inside lane.

In many countries staying in lane is as much a matter of course as what in this country is known as the American turn. Cars turning left across the crown of the road cross in front of one another instead of driving round one another in interlocking right angles.

The legally correct procedure of driving round another plays a large part in congestion at city intersections but is to remain the legal norm unless otherwise indicated.

Here too Bonn is to shun the reverse and practical procedure of making the American turn the rule rather than the exception and only prescribing a strict right angle where this is the only solution.

These are only three points on which motoring organisations and motorists are unanimously agreed. ADAC, the automobile club, has compiled a long list of proposals designed to make practical improvements to the new draft.

None of these proposals are new and none has never been tried out. All are procedures that have proved their worth for road safety and keeping traffic on the move either in this country or elsewhere for many years.

Are the officials concerned unsure of themselves or are they genuinely concerned about the road safety hazard? Is Herr Leber worried that more generous concessions will lead to even greater increases in accident figures?

All that can be said with any certainty is that unless the Federal states adopt a tough attitude (and only Hamburg and Hesse have so far announced their intention of so doing) the opportunity of introducing a highway code meeting market needs and requirements for many years will have been missed. And more than ten million Marks are to be spent on publicising the new code!

Michael Hill

(Handelsblatt, 17 July 1970)

Fifty-foot soundproofing

This strange wall under construction at Frankfurt airport is not intended to protect the runway from local residents exasperated by aircraft noise. Its purpose is to shield the people of Kelsterbach, a small nearby town, from the scream of stationary jets during servicing. The airport authorities undertook to build this fifty-foot monster following a recommendation in 1967 by Hamburg University department of sound and oscillation engineering. The first section, near Lufthansa's service bays, has now been completed at a cost of three million Marks. This first stage is 2,500 feet long. When completed the wall will be 12,500 feet long. (Photo: Barbara Klemm)

Continued from page 12

to relieve the strain on at least the left side of the heart, which supplies surrounding organs with blood and has a great deal of work to perform, on a temporary basis.

In this instance a bypass pump equivalent to the electronically controlled magnetic pump of a heart-lung machine would be sufficient and should, if needed for a longer period of time, be incorporated in the patient's body by operative means.

It would be a more straightforward design and easier to control since the natural heart would continue to work and provide control signals.

A bypass pump would also not need to be so absolutely reliable as it only performs an auxiliary function. Should it for some reason or other break down the natural heart is still there and after a certain period of rest is in a position to carry on the work of pumping blood round the body itself again.

Yet even if this auxiliary heart pump device should not prove as successful as is hoped, a great deal has been learnt that will help to improve heart-lung machines, the crucial drawback of which remains the destruction of blood corpuscles by the pumping mechanism.

(Handelsblatt, 13 July 1970)

Panavia prototype finances assured

Europe's new jet fighter, the Panavia 200, has scaled a crucial hurdle. Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has approved prototype expenditure on what will be the most up-to-date flying weapons system in Europe.

The defence estimates include 100 million Marks for development of prototypes and between now and 1976 seven will be built and subjected to flight tests.

Together with the announcement of this decision the first details of the new aircraft have been released. Hitherto known as the MRCA, short for multiple-range combat aircraft, the Panavia is to replace the Luftwaffe's present F 104 Starfighters.

In order to improve flight properties at low speeds and at high subsonic speeds at low altitude the Panavia, a two-seater to be powered by twin Rolls Royce RB 199 jets, will have swing wings.

According to Panavia, the Munich-based designers, it will be similar in project size to the old MRCA and so smaller and less expensive than the Phantom. A Phantom costs 21 million Marks; the Panavia 200 will, on the basis of 1970 wages, cost a good quarter less.

The Munich design team points out that the Panavia 200 will perform all three stipulated defence tasks with a high degree of efficacy.

These include both penetration into the territory of a potential enemy to destroy bases there from which attacks on this country could be launched, the sealing off of enemy attacks in immediate support of ground troops and the role as a fighter designed to protect other aircraft in the air.

As another specification was the ability to remain over or in the vicinity of a battle zone for some time the Panavia carries a large stock of fuel and can also handle considerable amounts of arms. As these will mainly be conventional arms taking up a good deal of room a certain minimum size was inevitable.

The new European fighter will also occupy the Bundestag defence committee, which is due to discuss the Luftwaffe's proposals for aircraft purchases in the seventies.

An alleged air defence gap that is to be bridged by the purchase of a new version of the Phantom will be one of the major topics for discussion.

In addition to the new one-seater Phantom 4EF a further development of the Starfighter, the Lockheed CL 1200, will also be under consideration.

The conclusion reached will also decide whether or not the Panavia 200 is to be purchased. Although a decision as to the number to be ordered cannot be made until flight tests have proved a success informed circles in Bonn feel it possible that only 200 to 250 may be ordered rather than the 400 under consideration so far.

One of the seven prototypes is accordingly to be assembled by Fiat in Turin.

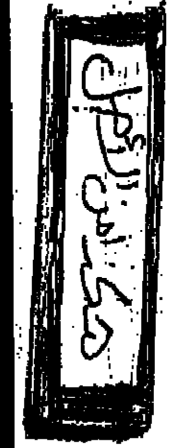
Of the remaining six three are to be assembled by BAC in Warton, England, and three by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in Augsburg. *Rudolf Metzler*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 July 1970)

Missile engine testbed inaugurated

On 2 July the largest European testbed for ion missile propulsion units was inaugurated at Giessen University. This testbed, Professor Horst Löb told the press, will be available for trials of the mercury-ion engine developed in the course of a number of years under his supervision. Nicknamed Jumbo, the system is one of the propulsion units of the future for missiles to be sent into space.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 July 1970)



Crashes in civil aviation treble

In the first half of this year the number of crashes in domestic civil aviation more than trebled in comparison with the corresponding period last year, more than twice as many fatal accidents being involved.

According to statistics released by the Federal aviation board in Brunswick 272 crashes occurred in civil aviation in this country in the first six months of 1970. Fifty-one people were killed and 63 injured.

Sixty-six sports and private aircraft and gliders were destroyed and 192 damaged. In the corresponding period last year 86 accidents occurred and there were 24 fatalities and 54 people injured.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 July 1970)

■ OUR WORLD

Horseriding for handicapped children

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

A bus with the slogan "Aid for Spastics" displayed on the side is parked in the car park of the riding association in Zehlendorf, Berlin. Some of the ten children who had been brought by this special bus from various districts of Berlin are sitting in the training hall and others are waiting at the start of the track behind the stables.

One patient horse is trotting around on a long lead, carrying on its broad back a physiotherapist who is holding a young boy in front of her.

He is wearing padded protection for his head made of leather and is struggling to move one of his arms which hangs by his side like those of a rag doll, so that he can control it and put it on the horses neck.

At first it is a great effort, but gradually the child's tortured face relaxes.

Five minutes later, when he is carefully placed on the ground and led to the bench where the other boys and girls are sitting he laughs and looks happy.

For the past three months every Monday when the rest of the riding association has its day off twenty youngsters between the ages of six and sixteen who are lame and crippled come to Zehlendorf for a course of therapeutic horse-riding. Horses and instructors are provided by the association.

Financial support for this scheme is being given by the department in the Berlin Senate responsible for family welfare, youth and sporting activities. This scheme is an experiment, at present limited to a year and the Senate is providing ten thousand Marks.

Although it is new to Berlin this method of treatment has been used successfully in Britain for some time. It can be used for spastics, sufferers from poliomyelitis and children who were born with deformations preventing them from using their arms and legs properly.

At Zehlendorf most of the children are spastics, but there is one boy with a malformed spinal column and thalidomide children. All find it difficult to move or to control their movements.

Their sense of balance is destroyed and they have to be taken to the riding track in a wheel chair. They are lifted on to the horse's back and generally speaking spend the first few minutes with a physiotherapist helping them.

Later they are left alone and they have to control their own balance and posture. Once they have gained their sense of balance and their legs are supported by the horse's body they have much more freedom of arm movement than they are accustomed to.

Three physiotherapists and two riding instructors help the handicapped children who are not necessarily any worse at balancing themselves on horseback than the normal beginner. In fact there are many similarities.

Apart from the physical effect on the handicapped rider there are psychological effects. The knowledge that their body is under control despite all handicaps strengthens the self-confidence and hence the energy and will of the unfortunate children as paediatricians, neurologists and orthopaedic surgeons all agree.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 7 July 1970)



Smile please!

Milker Nora is having a passport picture taken. Farmers in Schleswig-Holstein have resorted to this ruse to protect their cattle from cattle thieves. The picture helps police trace animals that are stolen and sold in local markets. (Photo: dpa)

Half the population plays the numbers game

The Federal Republic has a national lottery and this breeds a special race of men, those who put their fortunes on the lucky numbers each week. Nothing deters them. They stick to their numbers. And they know exactly what they are going to do with the 500,000 Marks if and when they win it.

This, at least, is the picture that the Federal Republic Lotto and Toto societies try to propagate. A survey, conducted by the Allensbach statistical research institute and Professors René König and Wilfried Schreiber from Cologne University, has all but confirmed this image.

One point they can add is that those 2,000 million Marks, the turnover each year, and even more so those three hundred people who are made semi-millionaires by winning the top prize fire the imagination of people in this country like nothing else.

About half the adult population of this country plays Lotto or Toto regularly.

Nine is the most popular number. Half of those who play stick to the same numbers every week. Seven per cent have devised a system. Forty-five per cent are members of a syndicate.

Of the big-time winners (two hundred jackpot winners in North Rhine-Westphalia were questioned) ninety-eight per cent said that they were delighted with their win which had brought them nothing but good fortune.

The Lotto authorities gather from this that none of the jackpot winners has blued his winnings.

Forty per cent of them bought a house and property, 25 per cent went in for shares and other investments. Eight per cent used the money to build up a career for themselves or their children.

Fifteen per cent said they had spent the money on things they needed or had travelled. Eleven per cent claimed they had thought first and foremost of friends, relatives and charities. (This included buying rounds of drinks at the local pub!)

One interesting fact that the survey might have followed up, but did not, was that most of the winners had above average wealth before the coup.

There are no definite plans at the moment to raise the jackpot to one million Marks. Sixty-three per cent of those questioned by the Allensbach institute were opposed to this move.

(DIE WELT, 10 July 1970)

Many-tongued an advantage

Pop music managers in this country were able to bring about what music managers all over the world have been unable to do – they have harried the Beatles to such an extent that the group made a record not in English but in German.

This musical mistake has long been forgotten, and rightly so, but it does point out the linguistic anxieties that haunt people in this country.

A campaign is being mounted that will make popular the slogan "It is essential to know a foreign language". A series of six advertisements are planned to promote the campaign.

The campaign is being mounted in cooperation with the United Nations campaign for Education Year 1970 which has the slogan "Understanding through Education". Many people in public life are taking part.

The advertisments will present a series of caricatures. The characters will confront citizens with various kinds of difficult situations which could occur either at home or abroad if the good citizen only speaks his own language, and does not understand a word of another language.

The pictures will have captions such as "Hand and sign language is no longer on." Every one should learn and speak at least one foreign language."

On the face of it would seem that this problem is already being solved for the younger generation now by the teaching of a foreign language in schools. But in practice it does not work out like this. There are many gaps.

But for the parents there are many difficulties with language. Courses have, therefore, been arranged at secondary schools, foreign language institutes and in trade schools with the cooperation of many trade unions.

It has been suggested that parents should become 'god-parents' to the children of foreign workers who sit in the same class with their children.

(DIE WELT, 30 June 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE

Garden ashes

Considering that the local gard rest is not a pious enough fina ing place for his remains an engine Günther Heydt, from Harburg near burg wants to be cremated and ha ashes strewn in his own back-garden he dies.

The planning authorities respond Hamburg cemeteries refused perm for free thinking Dr Heydt to have h mortal remains rest among his own

So Dr Heydt applied for speci mission from a court in Hamburg has won his point.

In court Dr Heydt introduced h by saying: "Good day. I am the a question!" The court ruled that the remains of a dead man may be placed an urn on his own land.

The law concerning burials state ever, that it was illegal for corpse ashes to be placed anywhere b cemetery or garden of rest. But in e tional cases this is permitted.

In this case permission had to be ed in accordance with Basic Law.

Freethinker Dr Heydt can now, a puts it, "become an angel after my fashion". But he will not be able to his ashes strewn among his flower judge in Hamburg decided this would be fitting treatment for a dead perso

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 July)

TV-city in Mainz

The first "television city" in Europ to be built between 1971 and on the Lerchenberg, near Mainz, at a of 250 million Marks.

Three thousand people employed the Second TV channel (ZDF) will there on a total surface area of around million square metres.

The heart of the television city, a teen storey administrative block, studios, a restaurant, the central kinde with shops and a section for visitors cover an area of around 500 by metres. (DIE WELT, 1 July 197

Political kids

A Bundestag kindergarten will opened in the autumn. This will be intended so much for the depu who are in Bonn for sessions of Pa ment to leave their offspring, as prospective female administrative who are discouraged from taking a because they have nowhere to leave th children.

The Bundestag is suffering at prese from an acute shortage of secretarial and the kindergarten with room for little ones should help recruiting.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zei für Deutschland, 13 July 1

Luminous schoolbag

Safety schoolbags in shock yellow luminous corners and locks and flectors are being sold by ADAC, automobile organisation. ADAC that the bags will prove a useful tribution to road safety and help protect children.

At the Stuttgart offices of ADAC Württemberg region the schoolbags available as of today. In Hamburg th are to be marketed in time for the n school year. They retail at 32.50 Mark

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 July 19

■ SPORT

Improvements all round in amateur athletics

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Liesel Westermann was pretty well the sum total of this country's field and track athletics successes last year. Her discus records and near-records papered over the general mediocrity.

A reverse trend became apparent at the recent Stuttgart meeting between this country and the United States. World record holder Liesel came close to the sixty metre (197-foot) mark but the spoilt public contented itself with subdued applause.

This time it was Liesel's turn to put up a mediocre showing. Good performances were provided in other disciplines – and plenty of them.

The favourable signs of recent months were borne out at Neckar stadium. Athletics in this country seems to be on the way up. In many a past season fewer best performances have been put up than on the very first day of this international encounter.

Two disciplines, the men's long jump and the women's high jump, appear to be symptomatic of the progress made.

Clearly, the foremost cause for jubilation is Josef Schwarz of Munich's 27 foot 6 inches in the long jump, one of most significant performances in the history of amateur athletics. And by clearing eight metres (his record jump was 8.35 metres) in two other jumps he proves that his record was more than mere coincidence.

Yet a good half dozen other long-jumpers are also heading for the eight-metre mark and even old hand and consistent 25-footer Hermann Latzel excelled himself to clear 7.91 metres, or 26 feet. Over night one of this country's poorest disciplines has become impressively strong.

For a long time only the women high-jumpers performed worse than the long-jumpers. Their jumps were so feeble that they did little more than raise a laugh. Yet they too have improved considerably over the last two years.

Seventeen-year-old Renate Gärtner's five foot eight and a half prove that this country has caught up with the rest of the world.

This change for the better is no coincidence. The Amateur Athletics Association has done good work. The improvement shown by women long-jumpers can be ascribed to a large extent to trainer Günter Schmidt, and Renate Gärtner's rise is largely due to the work put in by her coach, Alfred Wess.

The individual athlete's will to improve is, of course, of no mean importance and seems to be far stronger than in the past, as can be seen both in training and on the day.

The Sports Aid Foundation enables much more to be done by way of preparation and this extra further boost increased efforts on the part of all concerned. The upshot, plain to see, is improved performances.

Records broken on the day are not a matter of mere arithmetic, though. Even though teamwork can smooth the path all depends in the final analysis on the individual athlete. He or she must be enthusiastic to a high degree.

Enthusiasm is greater at present than it has been for some time. The answer to this riddle is simple enough: Munich 1972. The forthcoming Olympic Games in this country have spurred on athletes to a hitherto inconceivable extent.

Yet Munich does not involve what is generally considered to be the main incentive for athletes – travel. Munich fascinates athletes in this country to a degree that is hard to grasp yet hardly seems to be given a second thought by the men and women immediately concerned.

It almost seems as though the forthcoming Munich Olympics are giving athletes in this country fresh strength, rather like underground springs.

What with performances in medium- and long-distance events, the 400 metres, Birlenbach's shot-putting, Wolfermann's javelin throwing, Heide Rosendahl's hurdles record and the best performances of the season put up by the women over 400 and 800 metres the light well outshone the dark.

It would seem to be of minor importance that the lack of stars and the inexperience of the young Americans made it easier for this country to shine in comparison. It is, when all is said and done, no secret that the Americans will be sending no mean team to Munich next year but one.

There is, in any case, little danger of success going to this country's athletes' heads. Should the need arise comparison need only be made with the performances put up by their opposite numbers in the GDR. Despite the progress made in the West this country still has a long way to go before it can compete with the East of Germany.

There are weak spots too. Ever since the golden days of Armin Hary and Manfred Germar sprinters from this country have respectfully tailed behind international competition. The pole-vaulters were also none too good but can, on the other hand, more readily be expected to improve than the sprinters.

Much can change between now and Munich. If the boom continues there should be many a thrilling contest. A wide range of impressive youngsters is on the way up and old hands are being inspired to excel themselves.

Everyone is eager to represent this country at Munich and the competition boosts everyone's performance. Nothing could be better, as Stuttgart proved.

Steffen Haffner

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 July 1970)

SPORTS ROUNDUP

Tools of the trade

Some 1,500 field and track athletes are expected to take part in the 1972 Munich Olympics. About 1,300 articles of equipment will be needed for the running, jumping and throwing events in the Olympic stadium, including 200 hurdles, 100 relay batons, 100 judges' whistles, fifty fibreglass and fifty steel poles, 180 shot, fifty hammers and 100 discuses, fifty at one kilo and fifty at two.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 July 1970)

Recreation facilities

A new primary school and a kindergarten will function as the amusement centre of the Olympic village in 1972. In the fourteen-million-Mark, two-storey project disc jockeys will await athletes in the dancing-room. Table tennis, TV, table football, cinema, theatre and reading-rooms are to be provided.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 July 1970)

Canoe slalom stadium

The world's first canoe slalom stadium will be used at Augsburg in 1972. The 600-metre regatta stretch will accommodate 30,000 spectators. 4,000 out of 10,000 stand seats are covered.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 July 1970)

Josef Schwarz – European long-jump record-holder

It took an early riser on the morning after to get in a word or two with the man whose performance caused as much surprise and delight in the world of sport as Armin Hary's ten seconds dead over the 100 metres ten years ago.

"Sepp Schwarz had to go to Iffezheim for work reasons," most journalists were told when they converged on Ruit sports college at ten in the morning to interview the Munich long-jumper. "But he is bound to come back. He has not paid yet."

On the evening of 15 July Josef Schwarz more than footed the bill by setting up a European record of 27 foot six inches at his third attempt in the long jump.

"When Bob Beamon jumped 29 foot two and a half in Mexico there was talk of a jump into the next century," javelin-thrower Klaus Wolfermann commented. "Sepp's performance is something similar for this country."

It does indeed take a few hours to see the Munich athlete's performance explosion in perspective. Did Beamon's jump but not exist – and it seems less real and explicable with every year that passes – Schwarz would now be a world record holder like Boston and Ter-Ovanessian.

And how the two men toiled for years and years to jump the same distance – 8.35 metres. Then along comes Sepp Schwarz, shaken from one extreme to the other by ten years of injury, and jumps 27 foot six at the age of thirty as though it were child's play.

Because he has had so many ups and downs Sepp Schwarz has the reputation of being incalculable. And when he first cleared eight metres like a phoenix rising out of the ashes on 4 July in Kassel he confounded friends and foes alike by commenting "So what? It was high time."

Schwarz has been a puzzle for years. He now feels he has found his own solution. "After ten years you are sufficiently critical of yourself. You know what mistakes you make. And I have corrected mine this season."

Five years ago he had no long-jumping ambitions. He wanted to break Germar's 200-metres record. In terms of long-jumping his aim of those days would amount to an enormous run-up speed with no slowing down at the mark and conversion of this speed into a jump.

Those who have seen the slow-motion shots of Sepp Schwarz's record jump will realise that he has now made it.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 1970)
(Photo: Horstmüller)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d